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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1889.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE tour of the Pan-American Congress came to an end in Philadelphia with three days of sight-seeing, which was not very felicitously managed in all its parts, but on the whole was very successful. The visit of the delegates and their wives to the University was one of their pleasantest experiences, as they met among our medical students representatives of South and Central America, and some of their personal friends. As Provost Pepper remarked in his address of welcome, the University and Jefferson College have graduated some 200 students from the Spanish-American States within the past fifteen years, so that Philadelphia is better known to Spanish America as a centre of medical education than in any other capacity.

The delegates to the Congress made a very pleasant impression on those of our citizens who had the opportunity to converse with them, and the delegates from the Central American States by no means the least so. Of those from countries farther South, Venezuela and Chili appear to be the most ably represented, but none weakly or unworthily. They all express themselves as pleased and impressed by what they have seen, and not more by the bulk and bigness of the country than by the general evidence of high intelligence, the splendid educational apparatus, and the skill displayed in the mechanic arts. This is one of the few occasions in which we might feel the need of having one great city into which the evidences of national wealth and power might be gathered for display at a single centre. London imparts a unity of impression as regards England, which is impossible in America, and it is said that no Hindoo ruler who has seen London has ever shown any farther desire to fight England. But what is lost in unity is probably made up in multiplicity and variety, even to sight-seers; and a succession of our cities and states presents a spectacle more imposing than Americans generally have any idea of, as they rarely, if ever, really see several within a period of time brief enough for the accumulation and comparison of impressions.

Now that the Congress has settled down to talk of business, the real value of its meeting will be tested. As we have already said, nothing could be worse for all the countries concerned than to attempt to establish such commercial relations as would be sure to cramp the development of the weaker and make them dependent on the wealthier and more advanced. As Protectionists,—as believers in the maximum of national industrial life throughout the world,—we must deprecate any arrangement which would inure to the injury of our sister republics, however much it might seem to benefit ourselves. Our problem is to develop that mutual commerce which should exist between countries, each of which is seeking to develop its own resources to the utmost, and to train its people in every line of production for which they have any fitness. And on these lines very much may be done, especially if the Congress shall see its way to making any arrangement for the establishment of close and rapid communication between the ports of all the free States on the continent.

At present we are buying great quantities of tropical and sub-tropical produce, but chiefly from the colonial dependencies of European Powers, and notably from those which still maintain human slavery. Why not discriminate in favor of the products of the free States of this continent and of free labor? If we were to put such produce on the Free List of our Tariff, the whole of the northern half of South America would be benefitted, and articles they now produce in comparatively small quantities would become their staple products. As matters now stand, we are the chief commercial patrons of human bondage and of colonialism in

America, two things which it certainly is not our public policy to maintain.

SHORTLY after the appointment of the present Postmaster-General the country was scandalized by a business circular addressed to the postmaster by the firm of Wanamaker & Brown. Mr. John Wanamaker promptly asserted that he had severed his connection with that house, and the country accepted his statement. It is to be regretted that he did not lay to heart this intimation of the popular sensitiveness as to the use of public office for the promotion of business advantage, for he has committed a much graver indiscretion in the use which he has made of a visit paid to his store on the 11th instant by the International American Congress. In advance of that visit a card was distributed, over his *fac-simile* signature, inviting the public to inspect the attractions prepared for the visitors. That a member of the Cabinet should thus utilise the presence of representatives of foreign powers to aid him in selling his wares, is a national discredit, as well as an indignity inflicted on them. Mr. Wanamaker's training in the art of advertising may have rendered him incapable of realizing the impropriety of this, but if the President has a proper respect for his own administration he will give his Postmaster-General the alternative either of divorcing his political and his business career, or of renouncing the former. It is evident that the two cannot be connected without a sacrifice of the national dignity before the world.

THE President issued his proclamation declaring Montana a State, on Friday, and on Monday did the same for Washington. The Union consists, therefore, of forty-two States.

This easy and natural extension of the Union by bringing in new members is one of the most felicitous features of our national order. It was the want of this which cost Switzerland centuries of strife, placed a large part of its population in a position of dependence on the people of the original cantons, and puffed up Berne and Zurich with such a sense of their own importance as disturbed the balance of power within the confederacy. And down to the French Revolution this inequality was maintained, and then, like many other privileges of the past, it gave way to the revolutionary spirit. Without waiting to learn that lesson from the French Revolution, the fathers of our Republic established the principle of equality within the Union, for all States, present and to come. Hence the unresisted admission of more than twice as many States as united in vindicating the independence of the country and in establishing the Constitution.

COMPLAINT is made of the admission of Montana while the question of the constitution of the legislature was pending before the Territorial Supreme Court, whose existence is terminated by the proclamation. The question,—relating to the vote in Silver Bow county,—now comes under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the State, whose judges are all Republicans, while the territorial judges were Democrats. We do not think the President was bound to wait until the territorial court got through with this business. If it had acted in the matter with the promptness which was expected of it, the matter would have been decided two full days before the proclamation was issued. Certainly Mr. Harrison was not bound to assume that the judges chosen by the people of the State would be likely to decide the question with less impartiality than those appointed by his predecessor in office. That would have been a gratuitous insult to the judges elect. And we hope they will decide the question on grounds which will commend themselves to fair men of all parties.

We have read with some care what our Republican contemporaries have to say of this dispute, but only to be confirmed in our belief that the Democrats are technically in the right, and that the court should decide in their favor. Besides some general declamation as to the conduct of certain Democratic mine-owners, they have nothing to say of the votes cast at the Tunnel precinct except that they were cast by aliens who could not speak the English language. But the laws of Montana do not require of a voter that he shall be either a native or naturalized citizen, or shall be acquainted with English. Such voters have been mustered to the support also of the Republican party in all these North-western States,—except, we believe, Washington,—and nobody has challenged the validity of the election on that account. It is not a question of what is decent or proper or reasonable, but of what is the law, and on that point we hope the judges of the Montana Supreme Court will pass dispassionately and justly.

MONTANA, as its election of a Democratic Governor and nearly or quite of a Democratic Legislature indicates, is an exceptional State in the Northwest. After the collapse of the Southern Confederacy a considerable section of its army emigrated in a body to Montana, in preference to returning to Missouri and Arkansas. It is this element which has been in control until very recently. The new constitution of the State is copied in large measure after that of Missouri, but partly also from the statute-book of that State, until it reads more like the by-laws of a private corporation than the fundamental law of an American State. It abounds in restrictions on the authority of the State government, of a kind long out of date in our older States, where their mischievousness has been ascertained by experience. And even such matters as water-rights are made matters for constitutional enactment, as though the people could not trust the legislature to enact what is just and fair. But especially absurd is the part of the document which deals with the railroads, laying upon them all sorts of restrictions and accompanying these with heavy penalties. Of course the Constitution will not work, and it is to be hoped that the next convention will have learnt the difference between its own functions and those of a State legislature.

The recent election, whatever be the decision as to the lower branch of the Legislature, gives evidence enough that the State cannot be kept in the Democratic column by the joint efforts of the ex-Confederates and the mine-owners of Montana. The governor is the only Democratic official elected on the State ticket; the Republicans control the State Senate, and they elected their Representative in Congress as well.

THE annual report of United States Treasurer Huston shows that the surplus of revenue for the fiscal year ending with June was \$87,761,060, instead of the \$111,341,853 of the year preceding. The difference was not due to any falling off in the revenue, but to a much larger expenditure on national objects. The revenue of the year was \$387,050,058; and the expenditures \$299,288,978.

The gold movement of the year shows a loss both to the Treasury and to the circulation. The loss to the Treasury has been \$7,352,682, while that to the circulation is estimated at \$18,000,000. As the months since June have witnessed a much larger export than did those which preceded it, the loss to the country is quite appreciable, and is poorly replaced by the additional coinage of seventy-cent dollars in silver.

Besides this there has been a steady decline in the volume of national bank-notes, amounting to \$41,000,000 during the fiscal year, leaving \$211,000,000 still in circulation. And Mr. Fairchild's arrangements for disposing of the surplus temporarily by depositing with the national banks, has declined in favor with them because of the security required. During the year the amount thus deposited decreased from \$58,712,511 to \$47,259,714.

This cannot be called a favorable showing, especially as there is every reason to believe that the bad tendencies of the last fiscal year have gained rather than lost in force during the four months

since the end of June. We have lost gold heavily; we are destroying our bank circulation by refusing to accept any other security than government bonds, and that at a rate which will put an end to it in five years. And we are filling up the vacuum thus created by silver coinage at 30 per cent. discount, and certificates of deposit which stand for silver. At this rate it will not take long to make us a silver-standard country—the most objectionable form of monometallism.

THE Commissionership of Navigation, like that of Pensions, is a position whose occupant will not find unmixed enjoyment in his office. Mr. Morton was by no means the worst of Mr. Cleveland's appointments, and his later reports indicated that he, like Secretary Whitney, had learned something during his term. But as the questions with which the Commissioner has to deal have become matters of party policy, it was inevitable that the place should be given to a Republican, whose views as to the revival of our merchant marine are in pronounced agreement with those of the party. The selection of Capt. W. W. Bates is quite a good one. Mr. Bates, it is true, never commanded a ship. His title was acquired in the army during the War. But he is a practical shipbuilder, who has given unusual attention to the problems of naval architecture, and he is equally familiar with the status and needs of our lake-shipping and that on the ocean. He has written very freely on the need of government aid to put our merchant marine back on its old footing, and has published a pamphlet in reply to the clamor for "Free Ships," when that was raised by the Free Traders of the House of Representatives. His appointment gives fresh emphasis to Mr. Harrison's avowal of his support of the "subsidy" policy.

On no point do the Republicans appear so united as on this, and on none are they likely to have the help of so many Democratic votes in both House and Senate. Mr. Cummings of New York we have mentioned already. Mr. Whitthorne of Tennessee and Mr. Palmer of Alabama are equally zealous on the same side, and they stand by no means alone among the Southern members. Mobile and New Orleans look to the establishment of direct trade with South America for the restoration of their former prosperity, and indeed all the Gulf States are interested in a lively way, while all the New York commercial bodies have declared for subsidies.

THE Roman Catholic Church in the United States has just celebrated by an imposing Church Congress at Baltimore, the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in this country, in 1789. Some of the New England newspapers put forward a claim that Bishop Cheverus, of Boston, antedates Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, but wrongly. The former came to Boston as a refugee priest from France in 1796, and was consecrated Bishop of Boston by Archbishop Carroll in 1810, and returned to France as Bishop of Montauban in 1823. Until the Revolution had abolished the oath of supremacy in America, no Roman Catholic bishop could be appointed, and the consecration of Dr. John Carroll in 1789 was one of the fruits of American independence. At that time there were about 40,000 Roman Catholics in this country, chiefly of French and English stock, as the Irish and German immigration up to that time had been almost entirely Protestant. At present the number of the whole Roman Catholic population is estimated at between seven and eight millions, being exceeded only by the Baptists and the Methodists. This vast gain has not been achieved at the expense of Protestantism, for while there have been some notable conversions from High Church Episcopalians (Bishop Ives, George Allen, Francis A. Blake, A. F. Hewitt, etc.); from the High Church Presbyterians, (James Macmaster and Xavier Donald McLeod); from the Friends, (Archbishop Wood), and from the Transcendentalists, (Orestes A. Brownson and Father Preston), the whole number is insignificant in comparison with the size of the Church, and probably is quite offset by an equal number of conversions to Protestantism, to say nothing of the vast losses through indifferentism in the immigrants, which Roman Catholic

writers deplore. It is rather by immigration from Roman Catholic countries, by the overflow of Canada into New England and New York, and by the annexation of Florida, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, that the increase has been obtained.

This Church Congress was an assemblage chiefly of the Roman Catholic laity, although some hundred and fifty bishops gathered in honor of the occasion. It was announced that the papers read had all been subjected to the inspection of Cardinal Gibbons, to insure that nothing "offensive to pious ears" would be found in them. Of course, however, the speeches in discussion could not be expurgated in advance, else that of Mr. Daniel Dougherty during the organization of the Congress might have been subjected to the process with great advantage. It was eloquent in the rhetorical way Mr. Dougherty has when at his best, and therefore pleased the ear, without, we should suspect, stirring a single genuine thrill of feeling in any breast. But in time and spirit it was most infelicitous, dwelling on the frictions and irritations of the past, and seeking to rouse the antagonisms of the present, in a way which must have set the Cardinal's teeth on edge. It is just such oratory which makes it difficult for reasonable Protestants to secure a fair consideration for the Roman Catholic Church.

The Congress concluded its sessions Tuesday. We must defer further remark upon its general character to another issue.

THE Superior Court of New York has sustained the decision of Judge Barrett that the Sugar Trust is an illegal organization, and ordering its dissolution. Judge Daniels, the author of this new decision, says that such an association, "having for its object the removal of competition and the advance of the price of the necessities of life, is subject to the condemnation of the law, by which it is denounced as a criminal enterprise." This is even more decided than Judge Barrett's language, as he confined himself to declaring that it was *ultra vires* for corporations to combine without the consent of the State. The question now goes by a second and final appeal to the Court of Appeals, by which it can be heard next January. But the friends of the Trust have little hope of a favorable decision there. They talk of ascertaining from that Court what are the legally weak points in their arrangement, and of correcting these. But if the Court sustains Judge Barrett in ordering the whole concern into the hands of a Receiver, it will be too late to make such a readjustment of their plans to the requirements of the law. It seems likely that they will be taught that a corporation which accepts its franchise at the hands of the State must keep itself "within the four corners of the charter," and does not possess the freedom of action which belongs to individuals, who get their franchises from their Maker.

In Missouri the last Legislature passed an Anti-Trust law of the most severe description, and the State authorities are proceeding to enforce it. Every corporation doing business within the State is required to file an affidavit of the managers declaring that it is a partner in no combination to restrict competition or to affect prices. If the object be to put an end to the increase of corporations, the law is very well conceived. Nobody who has money to invest will select for that purpose a commonwealth which forbids corporations in any emergency or in any way to guard their investments by even a temporary arrangement to avoid cut-throat competition. The law will probably restrict the development of the State, without accomplishing what its authors hope for. Private understandings without definite agreements will come into use, as among our coal-mining and coal-carrying companies, and even these will be cancelled the day before the affidavit is signed, to be renewed the day after, as was done once in Pennsylvania.

THOSE who look to the annual conventions of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for evidence of the superior calmness and fairness of the gentle sex, when engaged in the treatment of public questions, have not had much encouragement for some time past. This year's annual convention was held in Chicago,

(adjourning on Tuesday of the present week), and the hall was adorned by an inscription, "God's Curse Upon High License!" while Miss Willard, in her opening address made a most unfair assault upon Vice-President Morton. Mr. Morton has been building an apartment house in Washington. The *New York Times* gave currency to a report that he had obtained a license for a bar-room in connection with it. Five days before the convention met this statement had been contradicted on Mr. Morton's own authority in the newspapers of Chicago as well as of other cities, yet not only did Miss Willard parade the story in her address, but she expressed no regret for having given currency to it, when its falsity was again shown before the convention, while several of the delegates opposed allowing the telegram of contradiction to go upon the record, because it represented Miss Willard as stating a falsehood. Finally, the convention adopted a formal resolution that it had "what seemed to be amply sufficient proof that the Vice-President of the United States has permitted a bar in his new apartment house," and expressing its "amazement, grief, and condemnation" that he "should thus openly ally himself with the liquor dealers of the nation."

Miss Willard's faction, supported by the presence of ex-Governor St. John, was so thoroughly in control that the non-partisan element made but a weak showing. The resolutions declaring the Union unpartisan and unsectarian were voted down, receiving only about sixty votes, and the Iowa delegates, headed by Mrs. Foster, then withdrew. It is to be presumed they will join with the movement in Pennsylvania to organize the new "League," to have no party affiliations.

In the survey of the present position of the cause of Prohibition which the secretary gave in her report, it was admitted that there was not much comfort to be drawn from recent popular votes on the question. But it was claimed that the future is with the Prohibitionists, as the children of the public schools are being taught the physiological effects of alcohol upon the human system, so that when they grow up to vote they will be on that side. There can be no objection to having them taught that or any other lesson in human physiology which they are competent to appreciate and profit by. But it will be worth while to inquire, from time to time, whether the teaching given in the books referred to is in accordance with the results reached by the best authorities in physiology and toxicology. How many of these say that the use of alcohol is always deleterious to the human system?

WE noticed the fact, last week, that in Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, the Republicans had lost ground compared with the election of 1887. This is altogether true, the figures being as follows:

1887.	Repub. maj. in Penna., outside of Philad'a,	30,993
1889.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	19,726
	Republican loss,	11,267

The whole loss of the Democrats on the total of the State is much more than accounted for in the city of Philadelphia. Here, in 1887, the Republican majority was 14,252, while in the present year it rose to 41,078,—the result mainly of Democratic demoralization, treachery, and quarreling. It is said this will not be repeated next year,—which prediction, however, we do not undertake to vouch for.

No review of American events for the past ten days can well avoid a reference to the shocking occurrence at Lexington, Kentucky, on Friday, when two prominent men, Colonel William Carstius Goodloe and Colonel Armstead M. Swope, killed each other in a sudden and brief encounter in a public place. The details of this affair, we undertake to say, have caused a more painful impression upon the public mind than anything which could be classed with it has done in a long series of years. The savagery of the impromptu duel shocks the sense of human, not to say Christian, feeling, and creates a sensation of despair that after all the passions of men can, in a moment, so overwhelm all nobler

convictions and restraints. The circumstances of the double murder, especially those in the acts of Colonel Goodloe, are hideously painful. And yet it is well known that this man had a most winning, and in ordinary, a most genial and kindly nature. Is the savage nature of man, after all, so strong,—or must we account the action of both actors in this tragedy as a momentary madness, in which reason as well as conscience was eclipsed?

Many remarks have been made on the state of society in Kentucky, in which such things can occur. Most of these are, doubtless, just: the false standard of "honor," the low valuation of human life, and the disregard of law, are all features which in that State sadly need betterment.

IN Newfoundland there has been a trial of strength between the two parties who are affected by the law which forbids the sale of bait to our fishermen. Those who are themselves fishermen of course approve of the law as helping to hamper the Americans in competing with them in our own markets. But a very large class have been depending on their sales to us for their living, and they embrace the opportunity offered by an election of members of the House of Assembly to make their discontent felt. The result has been a defeat for the present government, which probably will procure a repeal of the law. And should Newfoundland take this step, Canada will have to do the same, as her refusal to sell bait would do us no harm, while it would enable the Newfoundlanders to prosper at her expense.

THE drift of events in Africa has been apparently to the injury of the efforts in opposition to the Slave Trade. The abandonment of the community which Emin had established in the interior, is perhaps the most notable recent circumstance: what bearing on the subject, if any, the massacre of Dr. Peters and his German expedition may have, is not entirely clear. Sir Samuel Baker has written to the *London Times* a very pessimistic letter, asserting that all is lost. "Has it occurred to the British public," he demands, "that we are hopelessly and irretrievably beaten, beaten by slave-traders, turned out ignominiously from those territories which England had gained for Egypt? Mr. Stanley has performed a marvelous feat of African exploration. He has entirely eclipsed all former travelers. He has nobly saved the survivors from the wreck of Central Africa. But all that Englishmen had achieved is lost—gone forever. The slave trade will be rampant from the Equator to Khartoum."

As Sir Samuel refers also to the abandonment of the Soudan, under Mr. Gladstone, as one of the bad features of the case, it may be uncertain how far political feeling,—which colors nearly everything in England, apparently,—influences his present estimate. We have no idea that the civilized world is going to abandon Africa to the slave-drivers.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

AN event of some importance this week has been the declaration of the first quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Northern Pacific preferred. The action has been generally anticipated, and had therefore been discounted speculatively, so that the stock did not advance on it; nevertheless, it marks an era in the history of a great property. About sixteen years ago the Northern Pacific defaulted on its first mortgage bonds; in the subsequent reorganization the bonds were converted into preferred stock, which sold down to almost nominal prices for a long time after. When Mr. Villard gained control of the company in 1882 through the famous "blind pool" operation, the wild speculation carried the price of the stock up to about 90, and on the top of this a scrip dividend of 11 per cent. was declared, being profits calculated to be due to the preferred stock holders under the terms of the reorganization plan.

Immediately following this the whole fabric of the Villard speculation came down with a great crash, and it looked for a time as if another reorganization would be necessary. Mr. Villard retired; the bankers who had backed him took hold of the property, and by fresh bond issues which they took and marketed, carried it over the hard times. Now Mr. Villard has again secured control,

supported by a powerful German following, to whom he had sold bonds on the property but not stock. As the bonds have always paid their interest, these investors had none of the losses which the speculators in the stock suffered. Hence they stood by him where the others left him with curses for their misfortunes. Meantime the immense development of the North Pacific coast section, which in some respects has outstripped even the wild expectations of professional boomers, has vastly increased the earnings of the Northern Pacific Company. The development was just in the direction to do the greatest good to the property, for being at the Pacific coast end it gave the road the longest possible haul for everything which the new country had either to buy or sell. Mr. Villard's new financial scheme, with its blanket mortgage for \$160,000,000, has been too recently detailed to need recapitulation now. The Board of Directors, at their meeting on Tuesday, officially stated the case as follows: (1) That there was due to the preferred stockholders under the plan of reorganization from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1889, \$2,844,429.63. (2) That it was prudent to defer definite decision regarding the distribution of this amount. (3) That there should be set aside and held by the Treasurer bonds of the consolidated mortgage amounting (at 85) to \$2,844,429.63. (4) That the surplus earnings for July, August, and September, were \$716,849.35, or nearly 2 per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock, and the expectation for the next quarter being equally good, a dividend of 1 per cent. was declared.

This puts Northern Pacific preferred stock on the list of regular cash dividend payers for the first time since it has been in existence, and there it should continue unless the time shall come when Mr. Villard shall again be able to spread himself on financial wings and soar as he did before, when another Icarus fall may be looked for.

Apart from this event, there has been little in the past week calling for special mention. The Atchison refunding scheme progresses satisfactorily. The English opposition might be formidable if united, but judging from the tenor of the various letters in the London papers it is not united. Every objector objects to the objections of the other objector. Opposition scattered and divided like that avails nothing against the steady pressure of a concentrated and powerful majority. It must be borne in mind that under the scheme a bondholder depositing his bonds deposits them under agreement that whenever the majority of such issue has been deposited, the directors of the Company may foreclose on the property they cover if they deem it necessary or desirable. This puts a dissenting minority of bondholders in a position where they can only resort to the same remedy. If they bid for the property at foreclosure sale against the majority, they must pay more than the majority will pay to get it, and when they have obtained possession it would be pretty hard work holding it on any other terms but those dictated by the majority bondholders. The situation, therefore, looks favorable at present for the success of the scheme, and furthermore, the earnings of the road are growing. Still, 30 is quite high enough for the stock on the present outlook.

Another, and small reorganization scheme, is that of the much reorganized and assessed Ohio, Indiana & Western road. This unfortunate property has passed a good deal of its corporate life to the hands of Receivers; and any one familiar with the history of the bonds of the concern must come to the conclusion that the bondholders have been hardly dealt by. The last reorganization passes the road through the Drexel-Morgan conversion machine into the keeping of the Vanderbilt people.

The coal stocks and the trusts have been the favorite targets of the bears lately, and while not much impression was made among the coalers on anything except Reading, considerable was made on that. There is a big bull pool in the stock, of long standing, and its members and their following were much exercised over the attack on it. The trouble with the coal trade is the weather. Last winter was bad enough for it, and there has been a remarkable continuance of mild, though rainy, weather this season, not at all favorable for large coal consumption. This makes low prices and small product. The coal consumers, however, may not be groaning over this state of things.

Money grows easier in the market, despite the poor showing made by the last weekly bank statement. The rate jumped to 9 per cent. at the close last Tuesday, but generally it has ruled easy at 6 to 7 per cent. But to keep it in this condition, the stock market has to continue dull. A little general activity on the bull side sends up the rate at once. It was a stiff rally in the market Tuesday which caused the rise.

The announcement is made that Dr. Holmes will write a series of papers of reminiscence and characteristic reflection for *The Atlantic Monthly* next year. To indicate at once a certain likeness and unlikeness to the famous "Breakfast-table" papers, he will call these "Over the Tea-Cups."

A LOOK AT THE ELECTIONS.

IN considering the disasters sustained by the Republican party in several States, and its loss of votes in every part of the country,—the city of Philadelphia excepted,—some weight is to be attached to the consideration that this is an off-year in politics, and that the worst off-year is usually that which follows a presidential election. But there are off-years and off-years. Mr. Cleveland had his in 1885, and then as now, the Republicans made a hard fight to carry New York and Virginia. The former had voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884 as for Mr. Harrison in 1888. The Republican State ticket had the active support of the Mugwumps. But it was defeated then as now, and General Lee had 16,000 majority in Virginia. Not a single State was transferred from the Democratic to the Republican column, and a municipal victory in Chicago was about all the party had to show for its efforts in a year proverbially unlucky for the party in power.

It is useless, therefore, to disguise or conceal the extent of the Republican disasters of this year. Their explanation must be sought in other causes than "the lassitude which follows a presidential campaign." The figures show that the number of those who care enough for the Republican party and its candidates to take the trouble to vote has fallen by a heavy percentage in every contested State, and that in Pennsylvania as everywhere else, while the Democrats have sustained no such losses.

The Free Trade newspapers insist that "the Tariff did it." We are not aware of any change which has taken place in the Tariff situation since last year. There has been no new legislation on the subject, and no move toward any. There has been nothing but a languid propaganda of Free Trade notions, and that extremely local. The subject did not dominate the minds of the November voters in any part of the country, and that for the simple reason that the officers and representatives to be chosen were not such as will direct our fiscal policy. It was different in the earlier elections in the four new States, where Congressmen were chosen, and we have not heard of any notable victories of Free Trade in that direction. In truth the Republican party would have been much better off if the Tariff had been an issue.

In several instances the losses of the party were due in good part to the weakness or the objectionable character of its candidates. Thus the selection of Mr. Brackett, in preference to Mr. Crapo, cost the party dear in Massachusetts, as it was a victory for the Machine, and the candidate was not acceptable to a large body of voters. The same was true of Mr. Foraker's candidacy in Ohio. He had the "Hurrah" element of the party heavily on his side. He conducted the campaign in his characteristic way. But he was buried under Republican indifference as well as Democratic votes, and with him was carried down the Republican majority in the Legislature. Still more notably was this the case in Virginia. As we long ago pointed out, the one chance of Republican success there lies in the political extinction of General Mahone. Whenever he has come to the front as the candidate it has been to secure a success to the Democrats. It was in the power of the present Administration to have retired him from his dictatorial position. But as it has taken Mr. Quay as its adviser in such matters, and as one boss has a fellow-feeling for another, the plan was adopted which put him at the top of the ticket and rolled up an overwhelming Democratic majority.

In Iowa local causes have worked heavily against the Republican party. In the matter of Temperance legislation it has been "ground between the upper and the nether mill-stone." The Prohibitionists have not only maintained their separate organization, but have run both State and legislative tickets of their own, to the disadvantage of the very party which placed the prohibitory law on the statute-book of the State. And they have defended this policy of ingratitude on the plea that a party which aims at a national position must have its candidates everywhere and "fight for its own hand." On the other hand the members of the party who do not believe in Prohibition have been alienated

by the adhesion of the Republicans to that policy, and by the strictness with which the executive and the judiciary of the State, striving to deal with the law in good faith, have sought to enforce it. They declare,—as in Rhode Island,—that it has not been enforced, and that the liquor traffic in Iowa is not only more demoralizing than in other States which adopt the Restrictive License, but exempt from the taxation which it ought to bear. And it is to be remembered that the New England element which especially sustained the demand for Prohibition within the Republican party, is losing ground in the State. Having exhausted the Iowa end of the great wheat Belt by the land-butchery which the Yankee confounds with farming, they have been moving into the Dakotas and Nebraska. And the vacuum thus left is filling up with people from Southern Illinois and regions even farther South, who even when they are Republicans, take no friendly attitude on Prohibition.

And another cause of the losses in Iowa is the controversy over the question of transportation and railroad control. As we have already mentioned, the policy adopted has been offensive to the railroad corporations, and at the same time Mr. Hutchison, the Republican candidate for Governor, being suspected by some of the Granger element of not being sincere in its support, was not heartily supported by his own party. The experience in this particular is almost a repetition of that on Prohibition. How many Grangers cut Hutchison is uncertain, but Mr. Depew has estimated that the vote of the State offended by the restrictive railroad legislation reaches 30,000.

For these reasons Iowa may be specified as the one State in which purely local considerations determined the election. In all the other States there are national elements and influences in the problem, and first among these we must place the unhappy tone which the present Administration is giving the party. By the indication of its preference for such politicians as Quay, Mahone, and Platt, it is helping to demoralize the Republican party everywhere, to give the worse self in it a predominant influence, to enable such State nominations as expose the party to defeat, and generally to steer the party down the easy descent to disaster. In a year's time there has been a notable decay in its political and moral fibre, a diminished urgency for righteousness, fair play, and reform. The virtues learnt in the school of adversity have vanished like the morning dew before the sunshine of prosperity. Thus the very conditions of Republican success, the attitude of the party toward public questions which insures the interest of the most independent of the voters who accept its principles, has been abandoned in the interests of Machine politics. We do not think Mr. Harrison can contemplate the result with any marked satisfaction, or confidence as regards the future of the party. We assure him that unless he can lift up its flag from the low ground where it has been planted since the 4th of last March, the disasters of 1889 will be only the beginning of the chapter. The Republican party rallied cheerfully to support him, but it had no idea that in doing this it was bringing to the national direction a clique of selfish, unscrupulous, low-toned gamblers in politics, and much as it may esteem General Harrison, much as it may regret to see a Democrat come back to the White House, it will no more identify itself with dishonor in 1890 and 1892 than it would consent to do so in times past, when the demand was made that it sacrifice its principles and its self-respect in order to secure a "Machine" triumph.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

THE experience of former censuses, notably of the last, will naturally be the guide of the census makers in 1890. The first lesson learned has been the necessity of complete preparation for the actual enumeration to begin on June 1 of the census year. The second lesson is the necessity of correcting the discursiveness of the census of 1880,—of reducing the material gathered and compiled to the proper limits of a census. The cardinal principle is to the effect that the census shall, as nearly as possible, be a compilation of statistics only, with just such letter-text as is necessary

for the purposes of elucidation. It is, of course, possible to go too far in the direction of conciseness. There is always the danger that a mass of figures will be useless for want of a key; particularly after a lapse of time, when their living conditions shall have passed away. But that is a danger which the Census Office will study to avoid. They have said "enough letter-text," and *enough* is a word built of rubber, committing them to no limitations. After the census volumes have been published, a host of critics will arise, and their hindsight will be excellent; they should be invited to anticipation. Now is the time for suggestion and criticism, and therefore should the plan of the census be made widely public.

The next census will remain a "statistical account" in the general sense. It will be a history of the decade's progress, culminating in the photograph of a certain point in that progress. As such it will not treat of such products or natural resources as have suffered very little or no change since the exhaustive treatment given them in 1880. The amount and distribution of water power, and the extent of forest lands remain practically the same, and need no fresh study. The character of cotton and tobacco soils, and the methods of their culture change but slowly. Much of volumes III., V., and VI., of the tenth census may therefore be omitted in the eleventh. Volume VII. of the tenth census treated of the ownership of the public debt; that is no longer an unknown factor in business life. Volume IV. was a study of the foreign system of "Postal Telegraphy," made at a time when Congress was considering the advisability of its adoption in the United States and does not need repetition.

The reduction of the scope of the census, and the appointment of expert chiefs of Divisions and expert agents in the field fully a year in advance of the corresponding time in the tenth census will enable the Office to publish the contemplated thirteen or more volumes at a much earlier date than usual. The first day of January, 1891, about six months after the arrival at the central office of the first returns, should witness their appearance in public.

Naturally, it is not now possible to affirm the number and contents of each volume of the eleventh census; but as nearly as can be projected, the plan will be somewhat as follows: Volume I. will contain the Statistics of Population, combining, as usual, the statistics of its characteristics, of its distribution, and of its parentage, the latter being of particular importance in this time of great immigration. Volume II. will treat of the Health and Physical Conditions of the Population, in two parts; first, Vital Statistics, under which head will be included Social Statistics, reduced from the two volumes of the tenth census to a consideration simply of such features as "influence public health and mark general combined social effort," as, for instance, gas, water-supply, sewerage, and transportation,—and second, special classes, which must be explained to mean "the halt, the deaf, the dumb, and the blind," and the mentally defective. It is almost needless to say that this volume will be edited by Surgeon General Billings, U. S. A. Volume III. will be on Mental and Moral Conditions, in which the statistics of churches will hold an important place. An attempt was made to compile church statistics in 1880, but owing to some trouble, denominational and other, the collections made were not utilized. In the next census they will be in the hands of Dr. H. K. Carroll, the well known editor of *The Independent*. The utility cannot be questioned of a careful and impartial inquiry into the organization of the various denominations, the number of communicants and the number of church edifices with their seating capacity and value.

Volume IV. will contain the statistics of occupation, invaluable to the students of social economy. The proposed contents of Volume V. will be new to the census, having been made the subject of special legislation to the effect: "that the Superintendent shall . . . cause to be taken on a special schedule of inquiry, according to such forms as he may prescribe, the names, organizations, and length of service of those who had (!) served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, and who are survivors at the time of said inquiry, and the widows of soldiers, sailors, or marines." It is easy to see the significance and importance of this measure for pension purposes. Volume VI. will treat of Public Wealth, Taxation, and Indebtedness. Superintendent Porter's special work will be in this field of statistical inquiry. Volume VII. is again a new feature, namely, the "recorded indebtedness of private corporations and individuals." The introduction of this feature is owing to memorials sent up by Mr. Edward Everett Hale and others during the winter of last year. They expect by the inquiry to gain much valuable social information, but it is doubtful whether the result will equal their expectation. As a single objection may be quoted, the fact that partial payments on mortgages are not recorded on the face of the deed, and, in consequence, the facial value of a mortgage deed will, in very many cases, not represent the actual indebtedness. Volume VIII. will be devoted to Agriculture with the addition, according to the Act of March last, of "information

relating to animals not on farms." Volume IX. will contain a study of Fish and Fisheries, a work which in 1880 was done by the Fish Commission. Volume X. will be devoted to the Statistics of Mines and Mining. Volume XI. will contain the Statistics of Transportation, under which are classed the telegraph and telephone, and volume XII. will be the volume on Insurance. Finally there will be a volume devoted to the Statistics of Manufactures; and probably another on the subject of Education. The statistics of education may be made much more complete than in former years by adding an inquiry into private schools and scientific societies; but the utility of the whole work is doubted, and the matter is as yet in abeyance. The Statistics of Labor will be compiled by the Labor Bureau, which has already done very efficient work.

Among new features of the eleventh census not included above must be mentioned "an inquiry as to the number of negroes, mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons" an inquiry of increasing importance to the study of the race problem; and an attempt to take the census of the "district" of Alaska with such fullness as may be deemed expedient and found practicable under the appropriations for expenses.

The Superintendent of Census, recognizing the supreme advantage of uniformity in the method of compilation, has ordered that all returns shall be made to the central office direct. The plan of the last census included the compilation by the special agents themselves of returns from the enumerators under their direction, but all the compilation of this census will be made in Washington under the direct superintendence of Mr. Porter. The present force at work in the Census Office is not more than one hundred, but during the time of tabulation, the number in the clerical force alone will increase to two thousand or twenty-five hundred, occupying three buildings, and the enumerators will number forty thousand, with another thousand of special agents besides. To get a conception of the magnitude of the labor of tabulation it is only necessary to be told that the weight of the blanks to be used in the divisions of population, manufactures, and agriculture alone is estimated at sixty tons and the "individual cards" at sixty grains per card, will aggregate two hundred and eighty tons, the estimate being based on a population of 65,000,000.

The method of tabulation has not yet been decided upon. It is evident that some labor-saving contrivance is eminently necessary, and it is remarkable that not till comparatively recent years has any such contrivance been invented. Dr. Billings, Messrs. Henry F. Gannett and William C. Hunt have been appointed a committee, with Mr. Porter as *ex-officio* chairman, to examine the two more prominent systems now in use. One of these, the "Pigeon system," invented by Mr. C. F. Pigeon, of Massachusetts, was tested in Boston in the first part of this month. The data used were taken, out of compliment to the Secretary of the Interior, from the popular statistics of St. Louis. The old system of tabulation consisted in making a different kind of mark or sign on the written page opposite the items of each different class of information to be compiled, and then of summing up the classes by means of their symbols. This is obviously clumsy and slow, because of the great amount of writing necessary. The Pigeon system consists in the arrangement on a table of series of cards of different colors, each color representing a distinct class; when an item is read, a card of the color of the class to which it belongs is picked up and thrown into its corresponding basket. The final sum is obtained by counting the cards. This system is obviously an improvement on the old one and has been used to great advantage in the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics. But the system which seems to offer the most advantages is that of the "Electrical Adding Machine," the invention of Mr. Hollerith, who during the tenth census was engaged at the Columbia School of Mines, and being employed in census work, recognized the necessity, and afterwards conceived the means, of saving labor. Mr. Hollerith uses a card divided by lines into small spaces, each marked by the initial or symbol of a class of information. The record of each individual man, manufacturing establishment, or farm, will occupy a separate card. As each item of information is read, the corresponding space on a card is perforated by a punch. The cards are then placed on a plate with electrical connection, and a brush, so to say, of needle points, also in connection, is passed over it. When the card is perforated the points will touch the plate and complete the circuit. Wires run from the needles to a series of clock-faced registers, each registering the items of a special class of information as they are brought into connection. There is one of these machines in use in the Surgeon General's office at Washington. It does its complicated work well, but its elaborateness makes it expensive, and the question of expense is a serious one to the Census Office.

When reviewing the great increase of the labor of census-taking, it is hard to imagine what a few decades of the future may not bring forth. The work will soon become too unwieldy for a

single management, and then it will perforce appear that the true scope of the decennial census is the gathering of popular vital and social statistics, and that for the statistics of industries, products, and resources, a permanent Statistical Bureau should be established.

E. P. ALLEN.

POEMS IN THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

THERE is usually a distinct flavor about a dish of verses prepared by Miss Edith M. Thomas, and when one of her "metrical soufflés" is set before so distinguished a company as that which periodically surrounds the board of the *Atlantic Monthly*, one naturally expects a new sensation upon one's mental palate. As to the three sonnets from her pen which, taken together, form "Anteros,"—one of the two poems in the November *Atlantic*,—while they are not equal to her best work, there is little to be said adversely, after mention has been made of their occasional lapses into awkwardness of phrasing, and their frequent lack of interwrought melody; though certain readers may object to the necessity of turning to their dictionaries for the meaning of several unusual and even obsolete words. The first sonnet starts off badly by running almost breathlessly to the end of the fifth line, and then coming rather laboriously to a full stop. As the Italian model has been followed in the construction of these sonnets, this makes the next sentence begin with a couplet and end with a syllable, which, because of the period, no longer seems to fall naturally into position as a rhyme. Some years ago, Mr. R. H. Stoddard, in one of his *Mail and Express* "Notes," said that Miss Thomas had "not yet mastered the laws of sonnetry"; and, judging from the present specimens of her work in that line, there appears to be still some truth in his words. The last of the three seems to us to be the best in many ways; the phrasing being more smoothly managed, and the rhymes falling into position more gracefully than in the others. The conception of the entire poem, while not entirely original, is poetical and beautiful:

III.

If still thou love, thou knowest,—thou alone:
But if thy purpose bindeth thee to dwell
Intrenched within a winter citadel,
Whence frost and brume and flailing storm are blown,
Lo! mine ally I bring from near Love's throne,—
His foster-brother whose great heart doth swell
At wrongs done Love, whose instant arm doth fell
All prideful doubt in brooding darkness grown!
Thus sieged, it may be that thou wilt dispel
The unnative clouds, and, morning bright, emerge:
But if thou wilt not, I no longer urge
Thy laggard dawn; but, bidding thee farewell,
I follow Love heard as a wave-swung bell
When light is gone and wildly runs the surge.

Christopher P. Cranch's "A Problem" does not call for special consideration, though it is a fair sample of the new "purposeful" school, and possesses the added merit of brevity.

As if to compensate for the somewhat meagre showing in the *Atlantic*, there are no fewer than twelve pieces of verse in the November *Century*. Easily, first among these is John Henry Boner's Swinburnian poem, entitled "Poe's Cottage at Fordham," an admirable piece of work, full of strong, ringing melody, picturesque imagery, and clear, high thought. How seldom, alas! do we find a stanza like the following:

"No singer of old story
Luting accustomed lays,
No harper for new glory,
No mendicant for praise,
He struck high chords and splendid
Wherein were fiercely blended
Tones that unfinished ended
With his unfinished days."

Second place we think belongs to Margaret Deland's "The Peony," and after reading it over for the third time, it no longer seems strange that her book of poems should have run through eight or more editions. "The Peony" is so charmingly brief that it may be reprinted entire:

"A sturdy maid—
Plump hands upon her hips,
White throat flung back,
And laughing scarlet lips—
Full bodice laced
With kerchief well tucked in—
Smile for each lad,
A kiss, perhaps, no sin!
Plain speech or rough
No empty flattery—
But wholesome heart—
That is the Peony!"

Of the two poems, "A Dying Butterfly" by Louise Morgan Sill, and "Ode to a Butterfly" by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the latter strikes us most favorably, though there are good lines in both.

A pretty thought is expressed in the following stanza from Miss Sill's poem:

"How like a broken rainbow seems
Thy hanging wing;
Like the cleft promise of our dreams
On wakening."

Mr Higginson calls the butterfly a "spark of life," a "songless wanderer," a "winged blossom," and—best of all—

"A sumptuous drifting fragment of the sky."

In Walt Whitman's "My 71st Year," the Good Gray Poet compares himself to "some old broken soldier . . . hobbling . . . answering yet . . . Here, with vital voice, reporting yet, saluting yet the Officer over all." John Vance Cheney's "Is There Any Word From the Lord?" like Mr. Cranch's *Atlantic* poem, inclines towards argumentativeness, and consequently loses in poetic quality. "The Valley of the Winding Water," by Charles D. G. Roberts, is tender and pathetic, and is set to a peculiar metrical movement which hardly receives justice in a single reading. Aubrey de Vere's "Clovelly and Tintagel" requires the note of elucidation which accompanies it, and as for William R. Huntington's "Telus," it is only by the exercise of unusual self-command that one can resist the temptation to make a pun thereon. So far as we are able to determine, "A Thanksgiving Hymn," by S. E. Adams, has not an original idea in it, nor is the treatment of the old materials strikingly good. "The King's Daughter," by Mary L. Henderson, is a bit of versified brogue of a fair quality, but Charles Henry Webb's Barnum-Stedman Combination at the old Madison Square Gardens, lacks the humor and cleverness necessary to the success of a skit of its kind.

Richard E. Burton's "Mortis Dignitas" has the highest poetic quality of the three poems in the November *Scribner*;—Andrew Lang's "An Aspiration" being far below the highest mark of his art, though it has one good stanza:

"Till then I fain would sleep, and then
Be born in other days,
A hermit in some happy glen
Where some clear river strays:
Nursed in some Faith—I know not, I—
Wherein a man might live and die."

Mrs. James T. Field's "Fourteener" has a sort of rich, vague picturesqueness, though the meaning does not appear at once, or at any rate did not to us.

Harper's for November sets the poetical ball rolling with a remarkable "sonnet," by B. R. Bulkeley, in which the author insinuates that degrees of matchlessness exist, and goes to extreme lengths in search of rhymes for the word "man." Wordsworth's "The River Duddon," on the following page,—though by no means one of his best sonnets,—falls sweetly upon the ear after reading "Love, the Crown of Creation." Zadel Barnes Gustafson's "Song of Indian Summer" is rather uneven both in musical and poetical quality; the apparently unintentional changes from one movement to another being hurtful to its melody. In this poem Indian Summer is called

"A palpitating promise on the farther edge of Light."

Candidly, we prefer Eva Wilder McGlasson's "Ingin Summer," in the *Drawer*, to the more serious verses on the same subject. Clinton Scollard's bright lines on "Swift's Cheerful Creed" are neatly constructed and read very well indeed. The third of the four double quatrains will give a fair idea of the whole:

"How rang the genial laugh of Gay
At Pope's defiant ire!
How Parnell's sallies brought in play
The rapier wit of Prior!
And how o'er all the banter's shift—
The laughter's fall and swell—
Upleaped the great guffaw of Swift,
With "Vive la bagatelle!"

Lippincott's for November contains but two poems, the first a quatrain by William H. Hayne; the second "Madelaine," a sort of irregular ode addressed to a girl of fourteen. While a little uneven in quality, the latter, which was written by Barton Hill, has much to commend it to readers of poetry. With Mr. Hayne's lines we will conclude; they are entitled "The Bride of Old: A Phantasy":—

"I think the moon was an ocean bride,
For she's followed now by each throbbing tide,
And the light that comes from her realm above
To the Sea's great heart is the light of love."

A FRENCH CRITIC ON WALT WHITMAN.

AMONG the ever-widening circle of Walt Whitman's friends and advocates it was known a year or more ago that a notable French writer on English poetry, M. Gabriel Sarrazin, had published an essay on the Good Gray Poet, in which he gave some sympathetic and penetrating opinions upon "Leaves of Grass" and

its author. A slip containing extracts from the essay was handed about, and it was evident even from the few paragraphs there printed, that the writer had read and understood deeply the purport of Whitman's message. Word was sent forth that the poet himself endorsed M. Sarrazin's exposition of his ideas, and a translation of the complete article was eagerly looked for.

I have now before me the book in which the essay was ultimately included among others of equal ability on the English poets from Shelley to Browning. The essay on Whitman is the final paper and gives the needed poise to the opening one on Shelley, showing in its contrast the flexibility and tolerance of a critic already impeded in estimates of English art by a Gallic point of view. It is a signal triumph for a Frenchman even to care for the poetry of another nation, but it augurs a genuine critical trait and an unbiased judgment of a high order when a native of that artistic but often vain glorious land can give so complete an analysis of works wholly opposed in thought and form to his accustomed standards.

M. Sarrazin's volume is entitled "*La Renaissance de la Poésie Anglaise 1798-1889*;" and the article on Walt Whitman is divided into four parts under headings of "Pantheism," "The New World," "Leaves of Grass," and "Walt Whitman." An introductory chapter precedes the first of these and opens with a fearless statement of the author's faith in the American seer. "At the moment," he says, "when, in Western Europe, the educated and literary classes are allowing themselves to become inoculated with the subtle poison of pessimism, at the moment when, in Russia, the Slav spirit gropes in the midst of Utopias and contradictions, and mingles tendencies toward conquest and supremacy with the idea of a mission at once humanitarian and mystical—at the self-same moment a triumphant voice cries out on the other side of the Atlantic. In this chant of a lasting and almost blinding luminary, no hesitations, no despairs; the present and the past, the universe and man, free from all concealment, confront with a serene superiority the bitter smile of the analyst. There is no need for us any longer to search for ourselves because we have found ourselves." Here follows a resumé of the topics to be treated of in the essay and the first section entitled "Pantheism," opens thus:

"The poetry of Walt Whitman proclaims at the outset complete pantheism with no extenuation and with all its consequences. At first there was an outcry. Shelley had dreamed of sanctifying evil, of declaring it the necessary brother of good and its equal. But should one be permitted to say that evil encloses good as the seed encloses and makes burgeon the germ of the flower? As well place the pedestal of Satan next that of the Divine. What spirit escaped from the nether regions had committed that audacity! And worst of all, most incomprehensible of all, the heart of the miscreant whence sprung this blasphemy, seemed to have wings, joyous, light, which palpitated in ecstasy."

Here is sufficiently clear insight, and for a foreigner a remarkable knowledge of our attitude toward Walt Whitman; but the next quotation exhibits a still more surprising stretch of liberality for one reared in a nation where religion is confounded with ceremony and ecclesiastical formula. M. Sarrazin has found the core of Whitman's philosophy, and in spite of conventions and barriers of birth, adopts his teachings with a wisely tempered enthusiasm:

"Neither in the dawn of civilization in the Orient, that region elect of mysticism, nor amongst the most exalted Catholics of Spain and Italy, has a spirit more profoundly lost itself in God than has Walt Whitman's. Because, for him nature and God are one; God is the universe, or to speak more exactly, the mystery at once visible and hidden in the universe." "And then in effect," he continues, "Whitman says: 'God being in all things and everywhere how can we help loving him in all things and everywhere?' . . . Jacob Boehme held evil to be the promoter of good—the good of strife and victory. But this position is always open to dispute, and Walt Whitman never disputes."

In direct explanation of the poet's pantheism M. Sarrazin gives the sources from which it is apparently derived, and proceeds: "But with Hegel the conception appears to me but a cold light, and with M. Renan only an *ignis fatuus*. Likewise with Goethe and Spinoza, I find little enough of the flame: the second pleases himself with deductive demonstration, and the first with a plastic marble—a definitive expansion of the idea. It is never so with Walt Whitman. He is like the old prophets, a living spirit that talks with the greatest of the Gods; an independent soul who does not incline to the idea of dissolving after death into the universal. This point is certainly one of the most original of his metaphysics. Opposing the ordinary Pantheists who hold that the cosmic sea engulphs the drop of their life and renders their spirit into the general spirit, the Yankee poet defends his identity. . . . From this flows the mighty and sacred joy which laughs through the whole book. . . . From this his pre-Adamic song of the flesh. . . . When all is full of spirit,—when all is divine, what evil is there in the fact that the source of life lies in bubbling passion?"

The portion of the essay devoted to the "New World" shows an equally active instinct for reaching the centre of a subject.

Here is briefly given a summary of Whitman's poetic treatment of his environment, and rarely in a single sentence has a better panorama of our progress been condensed than in the following:

"A race, of which the muscular force, actually incommensurable, founds, overthrows, pierces, works, invents machines, peoples deserts, and throws immense iron cities on the shores of rivers and lakes." "In short" he proceeds "his book is not the word of the dreamer, it is that of the man of action."

And this leads to a brief digression on "Leaves of Grass," showing a literary judgment wholly unblinded by the writer's generous espousal of Whitman's ethical doctrines: "Leaves of Grass" indeed, is not purely poetic, at least in the sense of the older literatures. It is useless to seek here the delicate refinement and impeccable virtue of Tennyson. Whitman is not an artist, he is above art." M. Sarrazin has touched the vital point. Whitman should have another name than poet or philosopher. He is totally outside of the boundary of conventions, and his lack of nicer art—though he has a felicitous craftsmanship of his own—with his lack of a systematic creed, make him, noble thinker and singer as he is, unique in the realm of letters. The venerable name of Bard should be resumed in all its ancient significance and applied to him alone, as the name "The Duke" once stood preëminently for England's greatest soldier.

Of Whitman's book the critic goes on to say: "Here the entire circle is run. As we have seen the poet gather into his large utterance all metaphysics, so likewise has he succeeded in enclosing herein the many-colored throngs that attend the baiting-places of the social march. . . . Over there the blood is pure and strong, and the earth is virgin; it is there before we are ourselves delivered,—should that deliverance ever arrive,—that the ideal Democracy will attain, degree by degree, its splendid realization."

The chapter on "Leaves of Grass" is devoted simply to extracts in French from that book; and these are followed by a brief account of Walt Whitman himself, with the text, "Well, he looks like a man," Lincoln's famous utterance upon first seeing the stalwart poet. Whitman's roving life is sketched through all its vicissitudes, and the service in hospitals and on battle-fields dwelt upon with a feeling admiration. The chapter closes in these sympathetic words: "To-day the consecration is absolute. The poet, carried onward by the hero, is perfected by the stoic and is crowned in him. So embodied he stands, an adequate type for the sculptor's chisel. He has an indescribable masculinity, serenity simple and epic, absent since the great citizens of the ancient republics departed. In a word, 'the gray poet' appears as a specimen—rare in the modern world—of those powerful and flexible organizations which rose in the antique city of the golden age, anxious to cultivate numberless aptitudes and tending instinctively to the incarnation of a complete manhood."

It is unfair to M. Sarrazin to make extracts stand in the place of his well-rounded study. He has apparently been deeply impressed with the significance of Walt Whitman's writings and through them with America. He has read thoroughly all that has been uttered on the vexed subject and has reached his mature and judicial conclusions through a most careful course of reasoning. He has had to overcome native prejudices of the most distracting order, and has surmounted the difficulties of a foreign tongue and the appalling involutions of one of the most colloquial writers of that tongue, in a manner deserving of high praise. If he is sometimes guilty of superfluous rhetoric and of occasionally dropping into an extravagant metaphor, these faults must be charged to a native trait not so admirably held in check as those I have alluded to. Suffice it to say, however, that no review of Walt Whitman, even in the language of his own race, has thus far shown so complete a mastery of the subject, both philosophical and literary, as has this very able one by a French critic.

HARRISON S. MORRIS.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE annual meeting of the Copyright League was very satisfactory as showing that American authors are still of the mind that their interests will not be promoted by antagonizing those of the classes employed in the manufacture of books. The Chace Copyright bill passed by the Senate last year was approved, and it was announced that everybody is satisfied with it except the manufacturers of patent insides for country newspapers, who do not like to have to pay Mr. Rider Haggard and authors of his class for the stories they use. The chances of the bill are very good, as even many of those who would prefer a different measure will give it their vote in the House. Many Democrats, notably Colonel Breckinridge, are committed to it, and it probably would have passed the last House if it could have been got to a vote. Every Protectionist should sustain it, as believing with Mr. Lowell that "a fair price is better than a low price" for a book as for any other product of human labor, and also that the measure is demanded by the interests of our own authors, who never will be

fairly paid while our publishers can reprint English books without paying anything.

"AMERICANS," the *Christian Union* says, *apropos* of a review of Dr. Abbott's last book, "are coming to be more and more an out-of-doors people, finding recreation and amusement in all kinds of out-of-door occupations. What they stand in greatest need of is a knowledge of nature and of natural life which shall open to them a new world of satisfaction and joy." Which is very true. No one can have failed to see the steady growth of the disposition of city people to live in the country, nearly or quite the whole year 'round; and the literature represented by such out-door writers and observers of nature as Thoreau, Jeffries, Abbott, Burroughs, Torrey, Olive Thorne Miller, Mr. Ellwanger, and others, is a definite evidence of popular interest in the subjects they treat.

A PLEA for "an American Christian University at Washington" forms a four-page tract which Rev. George Dana Boardman has lately issued. Dr. Boardman presents his case by successive advances: he insists, first, upon the need of a university; second, one Christian in character; third, that it be *American*; finally, that it be located at Washington. Recapitulating the large number of educational forces that are situated there,—the museums, scientific institutions, etc.,—he points out that "the Roman Church has been quick to perceive all this, and to take advantage of it," and he insists that the Protestant denominations should unite in one great institution to contest the field with it.

THE Eiffel tower prevents the engineers from sleeping. They not only want to build a bridge from Boulogne to Folkestone, but to relieve tourists from the difficulty of climbing the Jungfrau. M. Maurice Koechlin, of Zurich, and M. Trautweiler, a civil engineer on the Zura-Berne railway, have presented a project for a line to the summit of this mountain. One section of the road, about two and a half miles long, will start from Lauterbrunnen, which is the extreme point of the railway at present, and go to the foot of the mountain; the second section, about three and a quarter miles long, will run to the summit. It will take ten years to build this line, the estimated cost of which is only \$2,000,000. The promoters of the project count upon having thirty thousand travelers annually; that is to say, about a quarter of the number of tourists that go each year to Interlaken. The fare up and down, fixed at seven dollars, would give the stockholders seven and a half per cent. interest on their investment.

REVIEWS.

THE LIFE OF MISS ALCOTT.

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT, *Her Life, Letters, and Journals*. Edited by Edna D. Cheney. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

PERHAPS Mr. Bronson Alcott had never thought of the lines of Emerson, in "Each and All," as applicable to himself:

"Nor knowest thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed hath lent"—

but certainly it would have interested the Concord sage had he discerned how his serene acceptance of poverty, his infinite hopes of the regeneration of mankind by a strictly vegetable diet, and his benevolent theorizing in behalf of the universe in general, and his vague grasp of things in particular was making of his clever daughter Louisa, one of the most practical of women. When she was asked by Dr. McCosh for the definition of a "philosopher," she replied: "A man up in a balloon with his family and friends holding the ropes which confine him to earth, and trying to haul him down."

It is easy to observe all through her career that revolt from such thriftless philosophy as she saw practiced in her childhood had caused a lasting attitude of mind, made a permanent trait of character in the daughter, who bravely took up the burden the "philosopher" ignored. She was always eager to substitute actions for theories; palpable results for verbal plausibilities. To make money became the chief end of her existence, and for so many years it so represented her first duty in life, that even when she was freed from all necessity to toil on, she continued with almost morbid zeal to strain every nerve and labor perpetually when her health was shattered and she was besides fully conscious of the fact that she was doing inferior work. Miss Alcott's American publishers estimate that they have sold of her works a million volumes, and that she realized more than two hundred thousand dollars. Her earnings from periodicals were also enormous. Yet in her last prosperous years we read in these journals: "Wrote two hours for three days, then had a violent attack of vertigo and was ill for a week." This is but one of a dozen similar entries, and in the face of the incredible pecuniary successes we have mentioned, the reader cannot but consider it not only a pity but

a crime that the sordid grind had still to go on. She died just at the time when it seems as if she might have begun at last really to live, with an ample amount of money laid up to insure comfort, security, independence, and repose.

Louisa May Alcott was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, in 1832, her father having moved thither to take charge of a school. Like most undertakings of Mr. Alcott's life this was a failure, and in 1834 he took his family back to Boston, in which city and in Concord, Massachusetts, Louisa grew up. Mr. Alcott's peculiar theories of education were, without doubt, an aid to his daughter, developing her powers of expression and helping her to assign a logical reason for ideas and actions. Mrs. Alcott was one of the most tender and helpful of mothers: little notes of hers are interspersed in the childish journals that appear in this volume, showing that she lost no opportunity to touch the hearts and rouse the consciences of her daughters. These diaries were kept from the earliest period, and it is easy to see that the literary instinct was Louisa's ruling one. Still, although composition seems to have been a second nature to her, it was no part of the girl's idea that because it was her chief pleasure to write it must be her chief occupation. One problem always confronted the feminine Alcotts in those days, which was, how should they find food, lodging, fire, and raiment. While the philosopher dismissed this question, and went on with long and lofty discourse on the origin, causes, consequences and terminations of the present system of the universe, the two eldest daughters, Anna and Louisa, soon cut the knot of difficulty by going to work at whatever came in their way. Anna taught, sewed, wrote, and went out to service. Louisa taught, sewed, went out to service, and wrote stories. If ever two girls accepted the duty which lay nearest, and executed it ungrudgingly, they were Anna and Louisa Alcott. As the journals stand there is never any record of disgusts or disinclinations. "I am grubbing away as usual," writes Louisa to Anna, at the age of sixteen, "trying to get money enough to buy mother a new, warm shawl. I have eleven dollars, all my own earnings, *five for a story*, and four from the pile of sewing I did for the ladies of Dr. Grey's society." This "five dollars for a story" strikes the key-note of what in the course of ten years is to become the full theme, repeated in an endless figure, amplified and aggrandized till the end.

So, most of the early life of the Alcott girls has been woven into "Little Women," "Work," and others of the familiar series; their ambitions and makeshifts are well known. In 1863 Louisa, then thirty years old, went for six weeks to Washington as army nurse; and although the immediate results of the enterprise were calamitous (for she was shortly sent home ill), this experience was actually the stepping stone of her future fame and fortune. She liked nursing and made friends, among the men, who found her a bright companion and gifted with a rare quality of camaraderie. After her recovery she wrote "Hospital Sketches" which had a good run, and insured her a position which gave her confidence in her own powers. She went to Europe the following year, and now began to enjoy the fruits of her long and arduous toil. Still it was not until three years later that we hear about "Little Women," from which she was destined to gather truly golden harvests. We give the following entry: "September, 1867. Niles, partner of Roberts, asked me to write a girls' book. Said I'd try."

"F. asked me to be the editor of 'Merry's Museum.' Said I'd try. 'Began at once on both new jobs: but didn't like either.'"

Everybody knows the history of "Little Women" and its successors. Miss Alcott had at last touched a chord in the popular heart on which she was able to play to the end. The first edition of many of her books, "Little Men" for example, was of fifty-thousand copies, all sold on the first day. Both series of her "Little Women," were translated into several European languages and enjoyed almost the same popularity in foreign countries as at home.

It is not altogether easy to define the qualities which insured such general fame to these books. Their style is easy and natural, and she paints the every-day life of girls and boys in truthful colors. One special merit is the preëminence given in all these stories to pleasant pictures of a bright, helpful, family life, in which she repeated her own experience. There will always be those who deplore the fact that such literature has absorbed the intellects of a whole generation of children, and who attribute to it a lowering of standards and ideals to a dead level of mediocrity and commonplace. It must be said that books like "Little Women" have one certain effect: they are easy to read, they flatter the instinct of the little people, exalt their belief in their own importance and in the high worth of their pursuits, and soon make brilliant and imaginative works like Scott's, which delighted sturdier generations of boys and girls, seem difficult and tedious. It is a curious literary problem that Miss Alcott, who was so incredibly successful as a quiet, realistic author, had a natural taste for writing lurid fiction; and that whenever she wrote *con amore*, as in "Moods," and "A Modern Mephistopheles," lost all her usual grasp upon the sympathies of her readers.

Miss Alcott herself prepared her journals for publication and they are frequently annotated by her own hand. The successful author evidently liked to put in sharp contrast the meagre grains of her first efforts, with the rich returns which came in later. Here is an entry in 1859, "\$21 from L.— Some day I'll do my best and get well paid for it. [\$3,000 for a short serial in 1876. True prophet, L. M. A.]" Miss Alcott having thus revised her journals with a view to their publication, the present editor could have no hesitations or doubts as to the propriety of putting everything into print. Thus we have one of the most intimate records, in certain respects, of family devotion and self-sacrifice ever offered to the public. As we have already said, Miss Alcott was one of the most practicable of women and the reasons are made admirably clear.

Miss Cheney's own part of the work is very well done, and she has everywhere displayed excellent taste and discretion. The journals have told the story, and her effort has everywhere made clear and lucid just those points in which we might be in doubt. The book is indeed a capital biography of a noble, conscientious, and wonderfully successful woman.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE: A Sketch of the Diplomatic and Military History of Continental Europe from the Rise to the Fall of the Second French Empire. By Harold Murdock. With an Introduction by John Fiske. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Murdock's title-page is an exact description of the contents of his book. He does not undertake to write the history of Europe during the years 1851 to 1871, but only the military and diplomatic history. The religious, social, literary, and economic features of the story are intentionally excluded. The Council of the Vatican and Darwin's "Origin of Species" are equally ignored. But within the limits he has prescribed to himself, our author has handled his subject remarkably well. He has written a book which must be valuable in clearing up the tangled skein of recent history, and even those who have lived through these two memorable decades will find it useful, in refreshing the memory, and in explaining much that was not clear even to an attentive observer of the course of events. For this purpose Mr. Murdock seems to have had recourse to all the best authorities, and to have used them with care and judgment. In more than one difficult matter, as in that of the firing on the Boulevards of Paris in December of 1851, the Sinope "Massacre" of 1853, the conduct of Benedek at Königgratz, and the responsibility of Bazaine for the loss of Metz, Mr. Murdock has to assume judicial functions, and we think he exercises them wisely and calmly.

The double decade 1851-1871 is the only war period Europe has seen since Waterloo. For thirty-six years only internal disturbances, and those at intervals of considerable length, affected the general peace. Since 1871 there has been a state of perpetual preparation for war, and there has been fighting against the Oriental power which still holds on to the south-east corner of the Continent. But since the Treaty of Versailles Europeans have not crossed bayonets, except in the absurd attack of Serbia upon Bulgaria. Whoever, therefore, has a taste for writing military history, must select this period unless he chooses to go back to Napoleon's time or earlier; and Mr. Murdock has five European wars to describe, two of them struggles of prime importance. In most of these the French Emperor plays an important part. It was he who first provoked Russia to aggression by irritating and useless demands with regard to the Holy Places at Jerusalem, and then secured the alliance and favor of England by playing upon her dread of seeing Russia block her way to India, thus introducing the Crimean War. It was he who began the liberation of Italy by the invasion of 1859, and even the Peace of Villafranca does not rob him of the honor of the one unselfish act of his life. He was the victim of Bismarck's astute diplomacy in the War for the hegemony of Prussia in 1867. And his empire came to an end with that of 1870-71, which he fought to restore his damaged prestige. Only the Danish War of 1864 was waged without him. It is he who imparts a personal unity to the history by his presence, and also gives it a moral unity as a fresh illustrator of the truth that permanent power requires another basis than perjury and chicanery.

Mr. Murdock makes a mistake, we think, in excluding American history so absolutely from his account of the European situation. It is not possible to understand Napoleon's overthrow without watching events on this side of the ocean. By the expedition to Mexico he committed himself to the belief that the day of American dominance had come to an end with the final disruption of the United States, and thus injured his reputation for political sagacity, to say nothing of the humiliation we inflicted on him by ordering him to withdraw his troops. The execution of Maximilian brought his blunder and humiliation home to the royal caste of Europe, as nothing else could have done, while the tri-

umph of the Union greatly strengthened the Democratic forces in France. The care taken by Bismarck to make it understood that he believed in the American Union affected his fortunes not so decidedly, but yet perceptibly.

In a historical canvass of so many figures, it is a hard task to bring the individuality of each into the proper light. In this Mr. Murdock has had a very fair success. He has not room for detailed portraiture; generally a sentence or two is all he spends even on characters of primary importance. But he makes the men visible through their acts in a style we might have called dramatic, did not that imply a straining after effect. Not less difficult, perhaps, is the work of enabling his readers to follow with clear perception the story of the campaigns, which make up the greater part of the book. In this also, with the aid of his excellent plan of battle-fields, he has very good success. And while he writes much of battles, and brings out the picturesque and striking incidents of warfare, he does not ignore the horrors of the battle-field, which are brought before us by a single touch or expression at fitting times.

We cannot call the book a great history, but we are within the mark in describing it as a well-written, useful, and readable book. And not the less so as it illustrates the truth that moral forces are the final agents in the historical movement.

T.

ESSAYS ON GOVERNMENT. By A. Lawrence Lowell. Pp. 231. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Dr. Mulford, in his admirable book, "The Nation," remarks on the barrenness of our political literature, after the time of "The Federalist," in genuine political philosophy. This was due to two causes. One was the prevalence of an unfruitful form of speculation derived from Rousseau through Jefferson; the other was the reaction of our lawyers against this and every kind of speculation, through the influence of Burke and Blackstone. A better day began to dawn when the rise of socialistic themes in the 40's, forced American society to examine the grounds of its own existence apart from mere political traditions. And since the War made such questions a matter of still more general concern, we have had more good political literature than ever before. To this—pace Mr. Lowell—our growing familiarity with the philosophy and the political speculation of Germany has contributed as much as any other cause. Just because the Germans—as he shows—have lived in a political world so remote in its characters from the English and the American world,—in a world which our formulas do not fit,—they have helped us to look deeper and judge more truly. Just as nothing is more educative than to master another language than our own, so nothing is more stimulative to thought than to be brought into close contact with people who care nothing for our conventional formulas.

Mr. Lowell has no opinion of the Germans; but we believe he is indebted to them in ways he does not dream of. He recognizes and welcomes the newer and freer atmosphere of political research, but withholds from them the credit of helping us to it. For his own part, he is a Conservative. The three of his five essays which deal with our own system are essentially vindictive of its peculiarities. He opposes in the first the proposal to introduce ministerial responsibility on the ground that it would not fit into our methods, and that we should lose far more than we gained by adopting it. Especially by uniting the legislative and executive functions, we should destroy one of the most important checks upon the tyranny of a bare majority.

The safeguards of personal rights under the Constitution are the theme of the second essay. With Sir Henry S. Maine he regards these as the most admirable parts of our system, and especially as furnishing an effectual check to the tendency to paternal legislation which is at present in the air. He presents an admirable refutation of the statement of Mr. Bryce, that America has gone quite as far as Great Britain in this direction. And he predicts that when the new body of English voters become familiar with the use of their power, they will go much farther toward the invasion of personal rights than has been or ever will be done in America or Switzerland. He says:

"Of demagogism in America there is no lack, but it is of a new and indigenous kind, and might well be classified as the demagogism of ambiguous phrases. If the demagogue ever gets a foothold in the British isles, he will cut after the well-known Athenian pattern. He will stir up class against class, and try to tempt the crowd to bear him on their shoulders by offering to scatter among them the money of the rich. But the American politician resorts to no such arts. He usually attempts, on the contrary, to conciliate all classes, and delights in such language as 'a tariff for revenue only, so adjusted as to protect American industries;' an expression intended to win the votes of the free-traders without offending the protectionists. He is a member of an army of office-seekers, whose warfare is not directed against

private rights, or the interests of particular classes, or even against what might be considered crying abuses, but is waged chiefly with a rival army of office-seekers."

The third essay is an appeal to American lawyers to contemplate their profession in the light of the great responsibilities which our system devolves on it, and the great service it may render to the State, and not in a mercantile light. The last is a discussion of the nature and limit of political sovereignty. Much more interesting we find the fourth essay on the history of the theory of a social contract from the time of Hooker to those of Kant, showing what opposite theories of government that theory has been used to bolster up—the despotic monarchy of Hobbes, the limited constitutional authority of Locke, and the despotic democracy of Rousseau. Mr. Lowell evidently is well pleased to be able to treat the theory as obsolete, although the Constitution of his own State enunciates it, and Chief-Justice Hosmer of that State went so far as to allege it as justifying the courts in setting aside any law which interfered with vested rights.

CHARACTER AND COMMENT. Selected from the novels of W. D. Howells, by Minnie Macoun. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889.

No novelist could fall a more easy prey to the violence of the extractor than Mr. Howells. There is so much more reflection than action, so much more talking than doing in his stories, that it is easy to pick out a multitude of passages where he speaks his genially cynical philosophy upon men and things, either in his own person or through one of his analytically-minded characters. Against women, no matter how tenderly and affectionately he handles some of his heroines, he has always a little secret, unforgiven grudge, that gives the point to many an epigram at their expense. But a collection of witty and pointed passages from the works of a novelist who aspires to draw character and to show the action of human emotions as well as to dissect human weakness, gives a very one-sided impression of his strength, and seems like a perpetual strain for brilliant effect. Mr. Howells's characters have the fault of talking and generalizing to excess, and this condensation of the cleverest of their clever sayings, and the most pointed of his epigrammatic touches, goes off in dazzling succession like a bundle of rockets. Such a book probably affords more satisfaction to the diligent compiler than it will to any reader. One of course wonders why some most commonplace little paragraphs should have been included, but this is a mystery that is seldom absent from any book of selections. Books of this kind are enfeebling to the mental powers of those who read them, and can certainly give no gratification to the mutilated author.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

AMONG the most serviceable of the small and compact hand-books recently coming to our table is that entitled "How We are Governed," published by Frederick Wane & Co., London and New York, and relating to "the Constitution, Government, Laws, and Power, of the British Empire." It is not extended,—covering index and all, only about 200 pages,—but it contains a vast amount of exact information, of the sort which it is usually inconvenient and frequently almost impossible for a writer or student to find at the moment when it is wanted. There are twenty chapters, and they cover the whole range of the British system,—the Constitution, the Sovereign, the two Houses of Parliament, the advisers of the Crown, procedure in Parliament, the Treasury, Revenue, Colonies, Army, Navy, Civil Service, etc., etc. The original author of this excellent compendium was the late Albany de Fonblanque, a well known literary worker, and this is the sixteenth edition, but the present has been so extensively revised and largely re-written, by the editor, Mr. W. J. Gordon, that it may be fairly regarded as his work.

"Passion's Slave," by Richard Ashe-King, (D. Appleton & Co.'s Town and Country Library), is hardly suitable for entrance in a series whose original aim was high and which has included considerable good material, while it has also, to be sure, included much that is indifferent, so difficult is it in these reprinting days to get the necessary amount of good "grist" for the never stopping mill. "Passion's Slave" was not worth reprinting from any view. It is an English fourth-rate, with no interest for American readers. This is the kind of thing which keeps down steadily the development of American writing ability.

"The Pariah," by F. Anstey, (J. B. Lippincott Co.) is a story having a certain amount of point, as anything from so clever a writer must have, but which is a very great disappointment to the reader who expects from it the kind of pleasure he got from this

author's "Vice Versa" and "Fallen Idol." Those were humorous master-pieces,—this is just an average second-rate English novel. It is hard to understand this falling off; it cannot be because the former books failed of their mark. No recent books, scarcely, have been more talked about.

"Madame de Maurescamp," by Octave Feuillet, is a powerful but vicious and disagreeable French novel. It has previously been done into English, but not, we dare to say, to any one's advantage. The present translation is by Beth Page, and seems to have been carefully done. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"Kibbo Ganey," by Walter Wentworth, (Roberts Bros.) is a story of travel and adventure in the heart of Africa, written primarily it may be supposed for juvenile readers. It bears some of the marks of Mr. Haggard's inspiration, but it is a fairly good piece of work of its kind—animated, good tempered, and varied. Kibbo Ganey is a "lost chief," and his story is told with no little feeling. There are illustrations by F. T. Merrill, of a rather conventional kind, but which help along the interest.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE next number of the series of monographs on Political Economy and Public Law, edited by Prof. E. J. James and published by the University of Pennsylvania, will appear shortly. It is by Dr. Roland P. Falkner, and treats of Prison Statistics of the United States for 1888, giving a summary of the sociologically important figures, and pointing out their value for social science.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett's new story, "Betty Leicester," will be published in a short time. It is a book for girls.

The second volume in the series of American Religious Leaders will be devoted to Wilbur Fiske, the eminent Methodist clergyman. The author is Professor George Prentice of Wesleyan University.

A complete edition of Sir Edwin Arnold's poetical works is coming from the press of Roberts Brothers. The author wrote a preface for the edition while he was in this country.

The elaborate Ruskin bibliography now in preparation in England will be brought out in this country by John Wiley & Sons. The first part is now in the press of that house.

Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Meadville, Pa., Theological School, has in preparation a "History of Unitarianism."

Sidney S. Rider is preparing a "History of Privateering," as connected with Rhode Island during the Revolution. It will make a part of the series of "Rhode Island Historical Tracts."

The London Times prints a letter signed by Grant Allen and others announcing that an influential committee is about to be formed to secure subscriptions to the R. A. Proctor Memorial fund. The affairs of Mr. Proctor have now been settled, and they regret to announce that "the total sum available as provision for his widow and the seven children—four of whom are daughters and one a little boy permanently invalided—is under £2,000. To the small income which this will produce there is to be added the £100 per annum, which is, however, granted only during Mrs. Proctor's life, from the Civil List. Temporary assistance has been already voluntarily rendered by several of the late Mr. Proctor's friends, and as others have signified their desire to assist, it has been decided to start a fund under the above name."

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish an authorized life of Cardinal Lavigerie, Roman Catholic Primate of Africa, containing a full statement of the means by which he proposes to check the slave trade.

D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish "Five Thousand Miles in a Sledge," a book of Russian travel, by L. F. Gowing.

A new book on Coats-of-Arms, etc. is in preparation in Paris, which is said to be the completest thing of the kind ever projected, in France or elsewhere. It will have fac-similes of some 2,500 armorial bearings. The text is by M. Joannis Guigard, a high authority in such matters.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* says: "It looks as if a new sluice were going to be opened for the unfailing flood of Carlylese literature. Just when we were beginning to hope that the supplies of old letters were giving out and the energies of controversial biographers becoming exhausted, there come tidings of verbatim reports of lectures delivered by Carlyle but never published. Why should they not be published? Because Carlyle himself deliberately decided to publish only the series on 'Heroes,' and not to publish these. Are the proprietors of these verbatim reports answered?"

The American Publishers' Association, Chicago, announces "A Biographical Dictionary of Living Poets of America," with

specimens of their muse, compiled and edited by Thomas W. Herringshaw.

Dr. Talmage's visit to the Holy Land was in part undertaken for the purpose of collecting material for the *Life of Christ* on which he has been engaged for about a year past. Before proceeding to Jaffa he will visit Rome, Athens, Alexandria, Cairo, and the Pyramids. Among the illustrations will be representations of celebrated religious paintings.

Dr. Amelia B. Edwards delivered her first American lecture at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the 7th inst., on "The Buried Cities of Egypt." She unfortunately had so bad a cold as to be unable to do herself justice. She is engaged to deliver a course of lectures at Columbia College in January, and has many appointments in New England.

Prof. A. S. Hardy, the novelist, is spoken of for President of Dartmouth College should Dr. Bartlett retire.

The Scribners have assumed the publication of "Goodholme's Domestic Encyclopædia." The work is an authoritative publication in its field of household information.

Alfred R. Conkling's biography of Roscoe Conkling will make an octavo of about 600 pages. Besides a steel frontispiece portrait and other illustrations, it will contain fac-similes of letters from Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Garfield, Harrison, Thurman, Hamlin, and others.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have issued a handsome illustrated pamphlet giving a description of the various branches of their business and a history of the firm.

The Turkish ecclesiastical authorities have agreed on a remarkable step, and that is to recognize printed Korans. This is bad news for the great tribe of copyists. All printed Korans are to be carefully examined and errors to be corrected.

Prof. C. A. Briggs's address before the Union Theological Seminary in September, which evoked such a shower of criticism, will be brought out by the Scribners under the title of "Biblical History."

The "Poet Lore Company," Philadelphia, has in preparation a volume by Hugh A. Clarke, Mus. Doc. and Professor of Music in the University of Pennsylvania, called "The Scratch Club." In it the author gives a record of the meetings of an imaginary group of musicians and their friends, who discuss music and kindred subjects, and tell stories; some grave, some gay—forming a sort of musical "Tales of a Wayside Inn," intermingled with animated conversations. Some of the interesting subjects touched on are Music in the Public Schools and Church, Musical Taste in America, International Copyright, etc.

In the death of Mr. Percival Leigh, which occurred lately in London, *Punch* has lost the oldest of its contributors. Mr. Leigh joined the staff of *Punch* within the first three months of the starting of the paper, and had written continuously for it ever since.

Mr. Baring-Gould has written a book called "Old Country Life," treating of customs of the last century in England. Methuen & Co., London, are to publish it.

The London *Publishers' Circular* makes this correction: "We have stated that the title of the novel on which M. Emile Zola has been for some time engaged, is the 'The Dead Woman's Vow.' It seems, however, that this is in reality the title of M. Zola's first venture as a novelist, which appeared so long ago as 1867. It has been long out of print, and the author declined reproducing it, but has at length given way to the wishes of those who have the curiosity to trace the progress of the writer in literary composition. On the other hand, we are informed that the title of the novel on which M. Zola has been at work for some time is 'The Human Animal'—a title which smacks rather unpleasantly of the so-called Realistic School."

The publishing house of George Routledge & Sons, which was started by the late Mr. George Routledge in the year 1835, is, in consequence of his death, to be turned into a limited liability company. The whole of the preference and ordinary shares, amounting to 200,000l., will remain in the hands of the present partners in the firm (Messrs. Robert W. Routledge and Edmund Routledge), who will be the managing directors of the new company. Amalgamation is in the air; for word comes of a scheme in which three other well-known publishing houses are interested. They are Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co., Messrs. Trübner, and Mr. Redway. These rumors are given for what they are worth. They may be incorrect or premature, but they are current in well-informed circles, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says.

Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has promised to write the volume on "The Barbary Corsairs" for the "Stories of the Nations" Series. He is the author of "The Moors in Spain," one of the most interesting volumes of the series.

A new novel, called "Mother and Son," has just been completed by W. E. Norris, author of "Matrimony" and other successful works of fiction.

Messrs. W. & R. Chambers will begin shortly their "Shilling Library for Young People." The names of the first three volumes are "Their Happiest Christmas," by Edna Lyall; "Fireside Amusements, a Book of Indoor Games," and "The Steadfast Gabriel, a Tale of Wichnor Wood," by Mary Howitt.

The Dean of Llandaff has in press "The Epistle to the Hebrews," with notes. It will be a companion volume to his "Epistle to the Romans."

A Life of Mary W. Shelley, by Mrs. William M. Rossetti, is in the publishers' hands. The work will contain fresh information about various literary celebrities, the Shelleys, Byron etc.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for 1890 is to have a serial story entitled "Felicia," by Miss Fannie Murfree, sister of "Charles Egbert Craddock."

A translation of Ibsen's latest play, "The Lady of the Sea," is coming out in the *Harvard Monthly*.

The *London and Paris Ladies' Magazine* is the title of a new fashion journal to be published monthly by E. Marlborough & Co.

From the beginning of the coming year *The North American Review* will be printed on a larger and handsomer page.

A striking feature of *Harper's Magazine* for next year will be a humorous serial story by Alphonse Daudet, called "The Colonists of Tarascon; the Last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." It will be translated by Henry James, and the *Magazine* will have it exclusively.

Mayo W. Hazeltine has resigned his position on *Once a Week* to accept the managing editorship of the *New York Ledger*. The *Ledger* takes a new departure this month, coming out as an illustrated literary journal of the style of *Harper's Weekly*, with Democratic tendencies. Mr. Hazeltine will still retain the literary editorship of the *New York Sun*.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE National Academy of Science held its scientific session at the University of Pennsylvania, this week, beginning on the 12th inst. The following is the programme of the papers read and discussed at the meeting:

1. On the Results of the Systematic Study of the Action of Definitely Relating Chemical Compounds upon Animals, W. Gibbs and H. A. Hare.
2. On the New Prototype of the Kilogram and the Meter, B. A. Gould.
3. Remarks upon the Present State of our Knowledge in Reference to a Revision of the Genera for the Palæontology of New York, Vol. 8, James Hall.
4. On Zinc Storage Batteries, George F. Barker.
5. On Saturn and its Ring, A. Hall.
6. On the Economy of Energy in the Glowworm, S. P. Langley.
7. On the Photometry of Colored Light, O. N. Rood.
8. On Certain Pyrophosphates, W. Gibbs.
9. On the Vertebrate of the Miocene of the Cypress Hills of Canada.
10. Early Stages of Echinoderms, W. R. Brooks.
11. On Relative Wave Lengths, A. A. Michelson.

These notes are necessarily closed too early in the week to present any detailed report of the proceedings.

The volcano of Colima on the Pacific Coast of Mexico continues in a state of violent eruption. The later despatches have indicated an increase in violence of the discharges. The volcano has a record of a long series of eruptions in the years 1611, 1743, 1806, 1818, 1869, and 1885. The present activity commenced in August of this year. The safety of the city of Colima, which has a population of about 30,000, and is twenty miles distant from the mountain, is said to be threatened, many houses having fallen from the accompanying earthquakes, and the forests on all sides being on fire.

The death has been announced in London of James Prescott Joule. He was a scientist of considerable distinction, a member of the Royal Society, and at one time President-elect of the British Association. Joule's great work was in the field of mechanical philosophy, his best service being the discovery of the mechanical equivalent of heat, and the inferential discovery of the indestructibility of energy.

The late Congress of Electricians in Paris proposed to establish a new unit of work, to which the name "Joule" was given.

The *National Geographical Magazine* (I., No. 3), prints an article by Prof. Wm. Morris Davis on the "Rivers and Valleys of

Pennsylvania." The paper is an elaborate discussion of the topography of the State, illustrated by sections, diagrams, views, and maps.

An interesting and valuable report was made by a large Committee of the British Association at its last meeting, on the scope and value of elementary science teaching. The Committee proposes a scheme consisting of six stages: (1) object lessons with common and familiar objects; (2) lessons in measurement; (3) study of heat and behavior of things when burnt; (4) the problem stage—to determine what happens when iron rusts, burning in air, composition of chalk, action of acids, etc.; (5) the quantitative study of such substances as are now familiar; (6) the physical properties of liquids and gases, the atomic theories and their application. The report of the Committee was endorsed by many teachers present at the meeting, as well as by Prof. Huxley and others of experience in teaching science.

Among the seventy or more Congresses held in Paris during the Exhibition, was one called by several physicians to discuss the value of hypnotism as a therapeutical agent. The first resolution presented was one asking that all public exhibitions of hypnotism and magnetism be prohibited by the authorities, in the interest of public health and morals. As the organizers of this Congress seemed to class the mesmerists as quacks, those doctors who believe in magnetism as a curative agent, have lately held a "Congress" in the same city, and voted a resolution asking for the free practice of this branch of the healing art. The members of this gathering declared that magnetism, as to its effects, can be divided into two distinct branches: one concerning physiological phenomena, and the other relating to psychical phenomena. If they consider that no restriction should be put upon the practice of magnetism for curing the physical ills of life, they believe that all demonstrations tending to force the cerebral organs to reveal themselves in their divers manifestations should be prohibited, and the study of these means of pure demonstration left to a special committee composed of savants and physicians specially appointed to make experiments and gather all the phenomena of a psychical order so as to classify them and deduce their consequences. This resolution is a hit at those hypnotists who believe in suggestive therapeutics.

M. Eiffel, being interviewed as to the possibility of building the proposed bridge across the British Channel, said that at the present day there were very few things impossible. However, he was unwilling to declare that he was positively sure engineers could overcome the technical difficulties, which are immense owing to the strong current and frequent tempests. Besides, it was proposed to do something that had never yet been done, and therefore it was not well to be too positive that the enterprise could be accomplished. The eminent engineer seemed to think that the tunnel was the more feasible project for establishing rapid communication between the two countries.

The illuminated fountains are making their way in Paris. It is now proposed to place two of them in the Place de la Concorde, and already M. Menier, the rich chocolate manufacturer, has had a small one made for table ornament. The apparatus which makes the fountain work is composed of several circles pierced with holes, through which the water escapes in jets. These circles are placed above a hollow in the table furnished with electrical lamps. Between the light and the water are various frames of different colored glass, and a very simple mechanism is required to obtain divers colored sheaves of water, the same as at the Champ de Mars.

Dr. Magnan, one of the physicians at the Sainte Anne Insane Asylum of Paris, and a member of the Biology Society of that city, holds strong views in certain directions. He has lately delivered an address wherein he sustained the thesis that anti-vivisection is one of the numerous forms of hereditary insanity. The doctor also claimed that vegetarians who urge an exclusively vegetable alimentation, not as an hygienic measure but simply to avoid the sacrifice of animals, are as *toqué* as the anti-vivisectionists.

RAILROADS AND RAILROAD POLICY IN IOWA.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I NOTICE in a late number of your paper you state that not a mile of new railroad has been built in Iowa for a year past. In this you are mistaken. Two new lines have been built, and about eighty miles of new road will soon be completed.

Iowa has more miles of railroad than Pennsylvania, and has probably built more this year. We have no fear of capital avoiding this State. Capital is abundant for all legitimate purposes.

Our railroads are also doing well. They have all done better this year than before. Our law is not in the least oppressive, but on the contrary liberal. It curtails the ability of the managers who have in the past imposed upon the patrons at this end of the line, while at other times they have been robbing the stockholders at the other.

Iowa people will take no backward step upon the transportation question. The fear that our candidate for Governor was not fully sound upon this question, and the fact that the Democratic candidate was outspoken in favor of it, has probably secured his election.

Yours Truly,

L.

Des Moines, Iowa.

DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.¹

THE general tables of the Report are eight in number. Marriages and divorces throughout the country are first given for each of the counties by years for the twenty years 1867-1886. Statistics of divorce are practically complete, and enable each locality in the country to compare its own condition with that of any other. The causes of divorce, not merely the statutory causes, but the great variety created by the interpretations of the courts, are shown *in extenso*. These in some States count as many as sixty, and in one seventy-five. That is to say, the variations in practical application of a dozen or less statutory causes reach this number. The duration of marriage before divorce for the several States and Territories and by classified causes of divorce is shown for each year. This average for the whole country is 9.17 years. Where the husband was the applicant, it was only 8.97 years, but in case of the wife, 9.27. The largest single number of divorces for any one year after marriage was 27,909, and these were those who had lived together four years before divorce. The next largest, 27,250, took place three years after marriage; while 21,525 sought divorce in two years, and 15,622 after one year. "It is surprising," says the Report, "to find that 25,371 couples, after living together twenty-one years or more, were obliged to seek divorce." The average duration of married life before divorce in this class is found to be 26.95 years. In any deductions as to the period at which divorce is most likely to occur we should remember that the number of married persons declines as we recede from the date of marriage, so that 25,371 divorces after twenty-one years of married life must be a far greater percentage than the number would be twenty years earlier. This adds to the terrible significance of the figures relating to divorce late in life. In many of the older States, the average age at divorce is increasing considerably, and it has risen more than half a year for the entire country. In Massachusetts, in 1885, it was nearly thirteen years. In Arkansas the average for the twenty years is only 6.48. The table showing the place of marriage of the divorces is very valuable. Its exhibit is in four particulars. It shows for each State the number of those divorced who were married in the State, those who were married in some adjoining State, those who were married in some other of the United States, and those married in a foreign country. There were only 7,739 of the last class in the entire period. Still another table gives the number of children in those cases where the facts were known. A study of selected counties in a dozen States is made with reference to the relation of intemperance to divorce, and various other points are treated, such as the number of applications rejected, and the number of cases in which notice to the defendant was made by publication.

The primary fact that has thus been established is, of course, that of a wide prevalence and increase of divorces in our Western civilization. A generation ago it would have been thought incredible that in the twenty years, 1867-1886, there would be granted 328,716 divorces in the United States, or that over 25,535 could be granted in a single year. Yet this is the fact. And divorces increased from 9,937 in 1867 to 25,535 in 1886, which is more than twice as fast as the increase of population. The movement is exceedingly steady from year to year. Dividing into periods of five years each, we get a safe comparison. The second period has 27.9 per cent. more divorces than the first; the third 30.3 per cent. more than the second; and the fourth 31.4 more than the third. The only exceptions to the general increase, when the statistics are taken in quinquennial periods, are in Maine, Connecticut, and Vermont. New York and one or two other sections show but slight increase in proportion to population. In the older States, or perhaps one should say in those States where the movement early gained volume, the increase of late generally goes on at a slower rate. In the South it seems especially rapid, though not yet attaining the volume it has in the North and West. It is unfortunate that the Report was unable, from defects in the original material, to distinguish between divorces granted whites and blacks. But clearly the increase is chiefly among the blacks.

¹ Review, in the *Andover Review* for November, by Rev. Samuel W. Dike, of the U. S. Report on "Marriage and Divorce in the United States, 1867 to 1886."

It is difficult for various reasons to find a perfectly satisfactory basis for comparison. The ratio of divorces to the population, to the marriages formed during the year, to existing married couples, or to the marriages dissolved for all reasons in the year, all prove imperfect forms of statement. Some fail for want of the necessary data; others for their need of corrections not easily made. But it is evident that divorces have been so numerous in several States that they must in some years be one in ten or even nine of the marriages.

The same thing goes on in Canada and Europe, though with a very different volume. Canada granted only four divorces in 1867 and eleven in 1886. European countries and states, including Canada, give results as follows for the years named, being those in which statistics for the earlier and later dates are supplied in the Appendix to the Report. Between 1867 and 1886, eleven foreign countries or states increased their divorces in the aggregate from 3,541 to 9,200. Between 1876 and 1886, thirteen give figures. These show an increase from 6,540 to 10,909, or sixty-seven per cent. The increase between these two years in the United States was 72.5 per cent. But here, of course, the increase of population must have been much greater. Like the South, the increase in Europe seems now more rapid, partly because the movement has not yet attained the volume of our own Northern and Western States. The exceptions to the movement in Europe are almost as few as in the United States. All the countries in Europe which gave us figures in 1885 report a total of 23,735. Probably the statistics of all Europe, if fully collected, would now give about the same number of divorces as the United States, though the latter has less than one-fifth of the population of Europe. The highest divorce rate in Europe for an entire country is in Switzerland, which had one for every 20 marriages in 1882. The city of Hamburg is the worst single locality reported, with one to 16. The German Empire has about one in 60; but Saxony has had one to 30. The ratio in France reached in 1885 one in 45, being one to 46 the next year.

Here, then, we meet the great fact of a vast social movement, affecting peoples under all laws, religions, and races, and with exceptions such as prove the rule rather than otherwise. For it seems true, generally, that some special reason, like an exceptional condition of law, or the comparative isolation of a state or country from the great social currents of the times, is the leading cause of the exceptions.

The influence of conflicting laws upon divorce is a subject of great interest. There has been a strong public sentiment in favor of uniform marriage and divorce laws for the entire country, involving in the minds of most an amendment of the Constitution of the United States giving jurisdiction to Congress over all matters relating to marriage and divorce in the entire country. A few, however, have hoped for this result through some convention of the States. Several objects seem desirable. The first is to secure a common legal status throughout the country for the married and divorced, and for their children. It is well known that sometimes distressing conditions beset the innocent for lack of this uniformity. A second reason comes from the opportunities that now exist for deceit, fraud, and great wrong which individuals suffer, and which bring dishonor to the States by parties going from one State to another to obtain divorces more easily or more agreeably. It is possible for a man nominally to spend three months in Dakota, running into the State at regular intervals, if he does not care to spend the ninety days there, and come back with a divorce of which his innocent wife knows nothing. A winter's stay in California may be prolonged to six months with like results. Indeed, several States and Territories afford such facilities. A summer at Newport may be lengthened out to a year, with frequent visits to New York, and thus allow one to escape the necessity of establishing the one cause required in New York, or the resident of New York may contrive to comply with the law of the adjoining State of Pennsylvania, and reside there nominally or in reality for a year. Utah formerly permitted one filing a mere expression of a desire to become a resident to sue for divorce. Certain parties in certain States, in league with officers of the courts in Utah for two or three years did an enormous business for their clients. No less than 914 divorces for 1877 were discovered by the expert of the Department, nearly all of which were thus obtained by parties from the East. This continued until the Mormons themselves instigated the repeal of the mischievous law.

It has been generally assumed by the more earnest advocates of uniformity through national legislation that their desired result would strike at the main root of the divorce business, so far as affected by legislation. Intelligent persons have constantly assumed that the larger part of the divorces of the country belonged to the class of those secured by migration for the purpose. But the Report, for the first time, puts this whole matter on the substantial basis of induction from the facts. The marriages of 289,546 out of the 328,716 couples divorced in the United States in

twenty years, took place in this country; only 7,739, as before stated, were married in foreign countries; and the libels failed to give the place of marriage in 31,389 of the cases. More than one fourth of the last relate to the divorces of Connecticut, as this State does not conform to the general rule in stating where the parties seeking a divorce were married. Now, of those whose place of marriage was reported, 231,867 couples, or 80.1 per cent., were married in the very State where their divorces were granted, and 57,679, or 19.9 per cent., were married in some other State than the one in which the divorce was obtained. This shows conclusively that certainly eighty per cent. of all the divorces are obtained, beyond doubt, in the States where the marriage took place, without any attempt at migration for the purpose.

The 19.9 per cent. who have been divorced in a different State from the place of marriage, cover two classes. The first of these is that of those who have emigrated from the State of former residence between marriage and divorce in a perfectly proper way. Just how much must be subtracted for this element it is impossible to say. But I think few will hesitate to make the subtraction cover one-half of the 19.9 per cent., and some might be inclined to reduce it still more before we get a fair estimate of the second class, which is made up of those who have purposely sought divorce in a State other than the place of their marriage. The average length of married life before divorce has been already given as 9.17 years, which must be not far from two-fifths the natural duration of marriages. The Report shows the movement of the native population, according to the censuses of 1870 and 1880, to be so great that twenty-three per cent. in the earlier and twenty-two per cent. in the later year of the "native-born" population of the United States were in those years living outside the States of their birthplace.¹ Unfortunately the last census did not tabulate these facts for the adult population by conjugal condition. Had this been done, the results of the present Report could be reduced to an exceedingly close approximation to the facts.

But these facts are so given that their obverse side can be seen. For by the ingenious yet simple device of putting together the divorces from marriages occurring outside the respective States, a table is constructed showing where those married in any given State were divorced, and, comparing this with the contributions that State has made of its natives to the present population of the rest of the country, we get further light upon the problem. Though still confronted with the same indeterminate element that meets us in the other table, we see the facts from another point. It shows, for example, that New York had 9,205 of its marriages dissolved in other States, which is nearly sixteen per cent. of the entire 57,679 who obtained divorces in other States than the place of their marriage. But New York had in 1880 over twelve per cent. of her natives living in other States. This seems to indicate that New York is a State from which parties go for divorces,—a theory that conforms to the popular impression and to the conclusion one would reach from knowledge of the restriction of absolute divorce in New York to one cause. So it might be shown by the balance of percentage on the other side that Illinois and formerly Maine were States which parties visited for the sake of easy divorce, but to much less extent than most think. I am not without hope that we can yet make pretty close deductions from such data as we now have.

The Commissioner gives many instances in which the facts correct the popular impression. For one example, take Rhode Island, a State which is particularly inviting to citizens of New York who seek divorce. Yet out of 4,462 divorces in Rhode Island during twenty years, only ninety-seven were granted to parties who had been married in the State of New York. The people of New York are also thought to go to Pennsylvania for divorce, and they undoubtedly do so. And yet out of 16,020 divorces in Pennsylvania only 765 were from the marriages of New York. This is 4.8 per cent., against about 2.4 per cent. of the population of Pennsylvania who were natives of New York. Indiana divorces had only 17.5 per cent. of which the marriage was known to have been in other States, and Illinois only 21.4 per cent. But this would probably be increased in these two States somewhat from the number of "unknown."

The relation of intemperance to divorce receives some light from the Report. Not much of this, however, comes from the comparison of the legal causes assigned for the divorces. For these vary in different States more from the condition of the laws than from the state of morals. That sixteen per cent. of all the divorces in the United States were granted for cruelty, thirty-eight per cent. for desertion, and only four per cent. for drunkenness proves nothing as to the respective influence of these causes. Some States do not allow divorce for these causes at all. It seems singular at first thought that one-half of all the divorces for drunk-

¹ The exact percentages for those years were 23.2 and 23.1 respectively; and the percentages of divorces from marriages in other States in the same years were 19.4 and 19.

eness in the whole country are granted in the States of Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois, some of which are most reputable for sobriety, where together they make nearly fourteen per cent. of all divorces. But this may not mean that drunkenness is more common in these States than elsewhere, but simply that public sentiment and the conditions of the law favor resort to this plea for the dissolution of marriage.

The Commissioner caused a special investigation to be made on this point in forty-five selected counties in a dozen States, covering 29,665 cases of divorce. It was found that "in 5,966 cases, or 20.1 per cent. of the whole number, intemperance was a direct or indirect cause." And the Report adds: "From all the evidence which can be gathered it is probably true that this more fully represents the part played by intemperance in divorce than the facts where drunkenness is directly and singly alleged to be the cause." Of course, the careful reader will see that even into this twenty per cent. of cases there may have entered other co-existing causes. It is forgetfulness of this possible co-existence of a number of "causes" for any given result that has made so many of the statistics of the causes of poverty, crime, and other evils of little value or misleading in the hands of the unskilled. I think it will be difficult to change Mr. Wright's figures very much on this relation of intemperance to divorce. With figures on other social evils they point unmistakably to the wonderful complexity of the causes and forces at work in modern social life, and will contribute to the direction of public attention to the need of better methods of study on the subjects of social reform.

PUBLIC OPINION.

POLITICAL COMMENT BY REPUBLICAN JOURNALS.

WE print some comments on the election results which we find in Republican journals. All that are here gathered seem to us both timely and pertinent. To those citizens who are not inclined to prefer the rule of the Democratic party they may be of particular interest:

The *Morning News*, of Wilmington, Del., discussing the general result, says: "In other words, all the general political influences which operated on Tuesday must be ascribed to Mr. Harrison's administration. There is no other source from which these influences could come. It is not uncommon for a chilliness to exist in the political atmosphere of a party during the first year of a new administration in sympathy with it. Nothing seems to be at stake then, and those who do not feel themselves to be in touch with the opening acts of an administration readily submit to the languor which in consequence they feel stealing over them. But this manifestation of indifference does not generally exceed a reduced vote. When, as in this case, States go directly from one party to another, the matter becomes serious. It will take hard work for the Republican party to recover the ground which it lost on Tuesday. The Administration will have to help in this work. One thing that it can do is to drop all such crazy folly as the Mahone business. Another thing that it can do is to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court by appointing a man whose fitness no one can question. This is a perfectly easy thing to do. Another thing is to pay some attention to the public sentiment of a State outside of the political machine of that State. Another thing is to stop appointing Republican editors to office. Another thing is to keep an eye single for the public good, and allow all officers who are doing their work properly to serve out their terms without molestation."

The *Philadelphia Press*, in an article with the caption "Let the Party Move Forward," urges that this is the true policy in view of the recent reverses. It says:

"Let the party move forward all along the line. Let it show more conspicuously than it ever has done yet, that it is the party of clean, honest government, of civil service reform, of an honest ballot, and of protection to American industries. It should enforce the Civil Service law, not only in letter and spirit, but demand the extension and strengthening of its provisions. The appointments to office during the present Administration have offered a striking contrast to those of the Cleveland Administration. Let them become even more conspicuous by contrast. The freedom of the party's record from even the shadow of corruption should be so plain that he who runs may read; and its advocacy of the rights of the workingman, and of a free and honest ballot for all, should be made still more manifest than in the past.

"The people demand immeasurably more from the Republican party than they do from the Democratic party. The second can retain its voters by doing comparatively well; the first can keep its hold upon its followers only by doing positively well. A Democratic President can appoint hundreds of rascals and incompetents to office, and at the next election its voters will go to the polls and vote solidly for his reelection; but if a Republican President appoints one incompetent person to office it is certain to dampen at once the ardor of his party followers. It is the strength of the Republican party that it contains within its ranks the great majority of the intelligence and worth in the country, but the fact that this makes its constituency more critical and exacting constitutes at the same time its weakness. The Republican voters can be satisfied only by the party achieving the best attainable."

The *New York Tribune* expresses itself cautiously, as becomes a journal whose chief is in the service of the Administration. But at the close of its article on Thursday, reviewing the result, it has a few lines with point to them:

"The defeats this year are medicinal. The Republican party ought to make the best possible use of them. If they teach leaders that it is not sensible to disregard public opinion, if they help the Administration to realize where its true friends are, if they warn voters that indifference and laziness put in peril the interests which they profess to hold dearest, if they show managers where the party organization is deficient, they will do more good than harm."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* analyses the vote in Pennsylvania, and with reference to next year, says: "The vote by which the Republicans have secured a majority of 60,000 this year is less than that given by the Democrats two years ago for their then defeated candidate for State Treasurer. It is a further fact that the net Republican loss outside of Philadelphia is about 11,000. The big Republican majority of Philadelphia overcame this and added 15,000 to the aggregate gain for the State. While the majority is gratifyingly large, it has been obtained on an unusually small vote. It would have given us a better security had the poll been a fairly full one. No one will pretend that we can be certain to have the same advantageous situation in this city next year that we had this. It is possible, but not sure. Much will depend upon the candidate who heads the Republican ticket, and some upon the candidate at the head of the Democratic ticket.

"Nobody can now tell what to expect of the Third Party Prohibition movement next year. On a total vote this year of almost 400,000 less than was cast last year the Prohibitionists have increased their vote. And as every one knows, they practically made no effort, the announcement being constantly made by them that they were reserving themselves for next year. At that time they are certain to put all their energies into the campaign. Not only will they have a State ticket in the field, but they will have a candidate for the Legislature in every district in the State. They will do their utmost to defeat the Republican party, whatever the result, and any success they achieve can only be to the advantage of the Democracy."

Illinois, it seems, is threatened with disaster through Bossism. The State Treasurer, Tanner, appears to be of the Quay type. The *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, after remarking that "the truth is that the Republican party is widely and seriously suffering from an epidemic of small politicians attempting to play the part of great political leaders," proceeds to say:

"During the session of the Legislature so many members of that body were so often asked by the Governor when they went to him for favors, 'Have you seen Tanner?' that it became not only a by-word, but a 'hissing.' The people, whether in office or out, do not take kindly to that sort of bossism. The State officers, usually in Illinois harmonious, are not so now, some of them, we may say a majority of them, resenting the dictation of a self-constituted boss.

"It is necessary to be plain-spoken in this matter, for the returns of last Tuesday show plainly that Tannerism would be a load too heavy for the Republican party of Illinois to stagger under in 1890. If the Republicans of this State do not want to turn not only the State treasury over to the Democracy, in itself no very important matter, but also the Legislature on joint-ballot over to John M. Palmer, then they must heed the lesson of Nov. 5th, 1889.

"The political combine in which Tanner is a particularly active member might be able to force that nomination upon the party if disposed to do so, but if they have eyes that discern the signs of the times they will not take that dangerous hazard. It would turn the scale against us in several close districts, Senatorial and Congressional, and might put in jeopardy the State as a whole not only in 1890 but even in 1892.

"Illinois in 1890 means something more than our delegation in Congress and the succession to Senator Farwell, for that General Assembly will make the apportionment, Congressional and Senatorial, under the census of 1890. Let that work be done by a Democratic Legislature and the gerrymander would probably be such as to make this State, Congressionally and legislatively, anti-Republican, and that, too, perhaps, for the balance of the nineteenth century."

Under the caption, "A Whisper to Senator Quay," the *Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner*, quotes the cautious remarks of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, (reprinted in the present collection), and says:

"This statement is all the more suggestive, coming from a paper which represents the personal and political ambitions of Senator Quay. The figures speak for themselves, and the advice given has the power and force of a warning. Next year the Republican party will be even more in the humor to kick against personal dictation than it has been this year. With all our big majority there was deflection in every county over bossism, and the selfish and personal distribution of federal patronage. This must stop. The Republican party is bigger than any individual man, and will not submit to any 'pocket borough' business. If the next State Convention represents the people and expresses their voice, rather than the manufactured sentiment of office brokerage, then all will be well. By next year all the offices will be filled. One man will be happy—the one in—but how about the ninety-nine who are out? They do not want a candidate thrust upon them with a sneer from political cynicism, but one of their own choice and liking. Those who are now distributing the spoils and trying to ride over the masses with a high hand had better take warning in time. There always comes a time when one straw too much breaks the camel's back."

The *Staunton Virginian*, one of the Republican journals which most strenuously opposed Mahone, praises the colored voters. It says:

"It is the common impression that the colored voters of Virginia have a ring in their noses and are led by party bosses as sheep to the slaughter. The election on Tuesday dispelled this delusion. They demonstrated that they are citizens of the State, who feel an interest in the welfare of the commonwealth, and that they have the courage to break away from party association when the commonwealth is in peril. All over the State such charac-

ters are found, and it is to their grit and moral courage that much of the credit is due for the overwhelming defeat of Mahone. They deserve the thanks of all good citizens for the part they took in effecting the result. When the pressure that was brought to bear upon them; the temptation to which they were subjected, and the natural affection they feel for the Republican name are considered, the courage and patriotism of these voters may be, in a degree, understood. We have never seen in an election more true character shown by the colored "kickers" of Staunton and Augusta county than was displayed on last Tuesday. It was so, no doubt, in other portions of the State, and gives a new and impressive phase to the colored man's relation to politics."

In an interview in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, Congressman Butterworth, of Cincinnati, asserts that the Republican disasters in Ohio are due not so much to the German-Americans, (who, he says, do not as a body resent the taxation and restraint of the saloons), but to a corrupt "gang" of politicians, a "Ring," who in Hamilton county (Cincinnati) number 150, and have 107 of these in office. Accepting Mr. Butterworth's statement as correct, the *Inter-Ocean* remarks:

"The true test of a man's fitness for an office of trust and profit is the reputation which he bears in a neighborhood where he has long resided, and in which he is well known. No peculiar adaptation to the needs or desires of any local politician can atone for want of public approval. Adroit methods sometimes compass a nomination, but without moral force no election is won. A party is made strong by appointments of which the plain voting people approve. It is made weak by any other appointments, and Ohio has just reaffirmed this plain truth. Illinois as yet has not had to do more than give a broad hint by occasionally reduced majorities of its opposition to methods which are obnoxious to the people, but which, nevertheless, everywhere are apt to spring up in the peaceful shade of fancied security from Democratic victory."

The four Republican newspapers in the Shenandoah Valley, and northern Virginia,—the *Virginian*, of Staunton; the *Spirit of the Valley*, Harrisonburg; the *Herald*, of Woodstock; and the *Telephone*, of Hamilton, (Loudoun county); all opposed Mahone in the recent elections. The *Telephone* comes to hand bristling with brief paragraphs on the result. It says:

Carry the news to "Meddlesome Mattie Quay."

Foxes may have holes and Mahone may have his Burrows; but bossism hath not where to lay its head.

Where was Clarkson when the Democrats captured Iowa?—In Petersburg.

Well, now, Col. Clarkson, don't you think it would have been better for you to have devoted your attention to Iowa, instead of monkeying with Virginia?

The *Boston Advertiser* speaks fairly to the point. It says: "It should be remarked in candor that those who are influential in controlling the plans and policy of the Republican party, from a national standpoint, must look to it sharply that the causes for discontent and lack of interest which were unfortunately operative to some extent on Tuesday in Massachusetts, as well as in Ohio and Iowa, be removed. Or to express the same idea positively, the leaders of the Republican party must insist upon an aggressive and consistent course in the coming Congress along the lines approved by the people so heartily a year ago, of tariff revision, civil service, and election reform."

Having explained that there was a light vote in Bucks county, the *Doylstown* (Pa.) *Intelligencer* remarks: "Most prominent in this indifference to the party's welfare, and most regardless of the good faith due to other Republicans is the borough in which lives Comptroller Gilkeson, who enjoys a lucrative office by the success of the Republican party, and whose home ward presents the worst showing of any Republican district in the county—with a single exception the worst of all."

How the Spoils help the party along is illustrated by the vote of the Bryn Mawr district [Montgomery county.] The President was importuned into the removal of the postmaster there long before the expiration of his term, and the Republicans fell off some 130 votes, or just about enough to knock out a lot of county candidates for important offices. But the boys must have the plunder.—*North Wales* (Pa.) *Record*.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES AND THEIR EFFECT, [Etc.] By David A. Wells. Pp. 493. \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PASSION'S SLAVE. A Novel. By Richard Ashe-King. Pp. 323. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PENS AND TYPES; OR HINTS AND HELPS FOR THOSE WHO WRITE [Etc.] By Benjamin Drew. Pp. 214. \$1.25. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

ADRIFT: A Story of Niagara. By Julia Ditto Young. Pp. 275. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

BELIEF. By George Leonard Chaney. Pp. 159. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Bros.

KIBBO GANEY; or the Lost Chief of the Copper Mountain. By Walter Wentworth. Pp. 364. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Bros.

FLIPWING, THE SPY. A Fable for Children. By Lily F. Wesselhoeft. Pp. 277. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Bros.

COAL AND THE COAL MINES. By Homer Greene. Pp. 246. \$0.75. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE LAST ASSEMBLY BALL. [etc.] By Mary Hallock Foote. Pp. 275. \$1.25. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. By Hannis Taylor. In Two Parts. Pp. 616. \$4.50. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE LAND AND THE COMMUNITY. By the Rev. S. W. Thackeray, M. A. Pp. xiv. and 223. \$— New York: D. Appleton & Co.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY (NO L.X.): THE PUBLIC REGULATION OF RAILWAYS. By W. D. Dabney. Pp. 281. \$1.25. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MONEY. By James Platt, F. S. S. Pp. xiv. and 267. \$0.75. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FOODS FOR THE FAT: A Treatise on Corpulency and a Dietary for its Cure. By Nathaniel Edward Davies. Pp. 132. \$0.75. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

DRIFT.

THERE has been some dispute as to which was the first furnace in America to smelt iron ore with anthracite coal, but there seems no doubt that the honor belongs to the Pioneer furnace, at Pottsville, and it is announced that on the 18th of January next, the people of Pottsville will appropriately celebrate the semi-centennial of their pioneer experiment. The *Miners' Journal* in mentioning this refers to a statement of Mr. Oliver Williams, Superintendent of the Crane Iron Works at Catauqua, who claims that David Thomas "was the first man in Great Britain, in connection with George Crane, to smelt iron with anthracite coal, and coming to the Lehigh Valley he was the first man in the country to achieve the same end with commercial success."

The question appears to turn on the point of "commercial success." Mr. Williams says that—

"While William Lyman did make iron with anthracite coal in Pottsville in October, 1839, he continued doing so only long enough to secure the premiums offered by Nicholas Biddle for a three months' run, and after securing the prize the furnace was blown out and remained so for many months until remodeled."

Upon which the *Miners' Journal* proceeds to say:

"The Pioneer furnace was run successfully for three months and received the prize of \$10,000 offered for the first successful attempt to make iron with anthracite coal exclusively in this country. The experiment at Pottsville demonstrated for the first that this could be done and the honor of successful pioneering in this matter was thereby rightfully secured. While it is true that the furnace did shut down for a brief period after this first attempt, it soon resumed operations and ran almost continuously until a few years ago when, to use Mr. Williams's language in reference to the Crane No. 1 furnace, 'it was torn down to make room for a more modern plant.'"

"The three great furnaces of the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company are the direct successors of this old Pioneer furnace. . . . Mr. Benjamin Perry, the Superintendent for Mr. Lyman, during the period of the experiment here, it may be observed, had also worked with Mr. Crane in Wales."

"The Catauqua furnace was not blown in until July 3d, 1840, nearly six months after the experiment had been successfully closed at our Pioneer furnace. The Roaring Creek furnace, the first in the valley of the Susquehanna, was blown in on May 18, 1840. After this date and before the 3d of July, 1840, the furnaces at Penixville and Danville were blown in and made commercial successes, so that Catauqua furnace stands fifth on the list upon which Pottsville's Pioneer furnace is a good first."

The people of Boston have free access to about 2,000,000 books in the different public and semi-public libraries. There are half a million volumes in the City Public Library and its branches, another half a million in the Harvard, Athenaeum, and State libraries, and fully a million in semi-public and other libraries. It is estimated by Mr. C. W. Ernst, Mayor Hart's secretary, that there is an average of fifty volumes in each occupied dwelling-house in the city. According to the census of 1885, there were in the libraries of Massachusetts over 4,500,000 bound volumes, about 1,300,000 pamphlets, and 36,000 manuscripts.

There has been a somewhat brisk correspondence lately, in the [London] *Athenaeum*, with regard to the sale of autographs of celebrities. Provided the letters do not contain any private matter, or anything that the writer would desire not to be made public, I cannot see that it can do any harm. As the copyright of any letter is the property of the writer and not the receiver, its publication can be at once stopped should it appear to be desirable. This course in special instances has frequently been taken. The author of "Adam Bede" used to have printed on the top of her letter paper, "You are particularly requested to burn this letter when read." And probably if most letters were burned directly they were answered, it would save a great deal of trouble to everybody. But people will not, as a general rule, carry out this excellent precept. I believe there is a kind of ink, known to chemists, which will, in the course of a week or two, fade away altogether and leave nothing but a sheet of blank paper. People who dislike their letters being hawked about might use this to advantage. But after all, autograph-hunting, within decent limits, is a very harmless amusement. The only drawback with regard to a celebrity's letters is that he, the manufacturer, so to speak, gets no profit on their sale. I know a case of a popular author who saw a letter of his advertised for five shillings. He went to the dealer, looked at the letter, and asked how much had been given for it. He was told four shillings. Whereupon the author offered to supply the dealer as many as he pleased at half-a-crown apiece. This seems to be a sensible and purely business view of the transaction, but the dealer did not seem to think that letters written to order would have so ready a sale as those acquired in promiscuous fashion.—*J. Ashby Sterry, in Book Buyer*.

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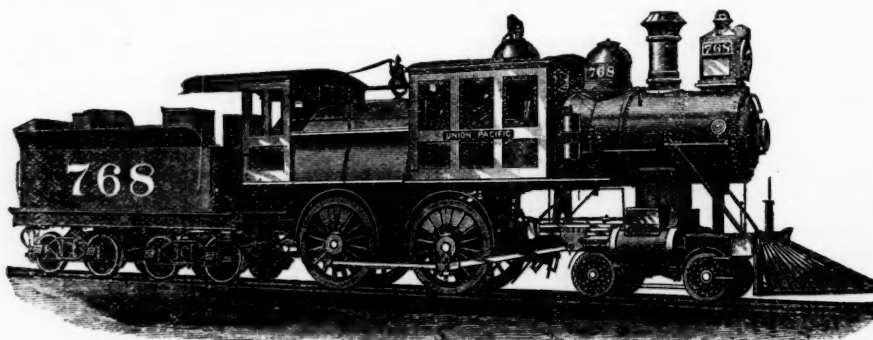
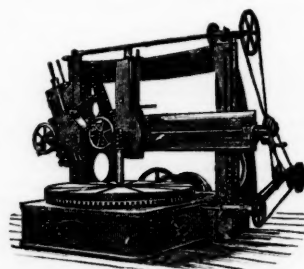
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